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Korean Affairs Report

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY VIEWS U.S. PLAN FOR CONTACTS WITH NORTH KOREA

SK110547 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 10 Mar 87 p 2

[Editorial: "Diplomatic Contacts Between the United States and North Korea"]

[Text] The U.S. Administration announced that it would broaden contacts with North Korea. This means the beginning of a change in U.S. policy toward North Korea from its former isolated, cut off state to open exchanges.

Such a change in U.S. policy is more significant in that it was made public after U.S. Secretary of State Shultz had consulted with governments concerned during his visits to Beijing, Seoul, and Tokyo.

The Military Armistice Commission in Panmunjom is the channel open between North Korea and the United States. Also, North Korea has put forward proposals for talks with the commander of U.S. Forces in Korea as well as for tripartite talks among South Korea, the United States, and North Korea.

This reality can serve as a basis for rapid improvement in relations between the United States and North Korea depending on the changing situation.

The new U.S. policy can be classified into two categories.

First, it can be a strategy designed to counter the Soviet advance in Asia. Since Gorbachev has come into center stage, the Soviet Union has actively sought to improve relations with North Korea and communist China and Gorbachev's visit to Japan has also been arranged. Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze visited Southeast Asia and Australia.

This is a major challenge to the U.S. sphere of influence in the West Pacific and Asia along with Vietnam's tilting toward the Soviet Union and the Soviet control of Cam Ranh Bay. In response to this, the United States seems to be planning not just to further cement its relations with Korea, China, and Japan, but also to counter the Soviet Union by improving also its relations with North Korea, Vietnam, and even Mongolia.

Second, the shift in U.S. policy can be interpreted as a measure of guaranteeing stability in Korea for its tasks for the 1988 Olympics.

Time after time the United States has made it clear that it would responsibly guarantee stability in Korea to help it achieve democratization and a peaceful change of government and to host the Seoul Olympics successfully, without incident. The United States seems to be especially concerned about preventing Korea from calling off democratization because of threats to its stability or from being impeded in realizing a peaceful change of government.

This being the case, the shift in U.S. policy toward North Korea can be interpreted as an intention to guarantee stability for Korea on the one hand and as leverage for the promotion of democratization on the other.

Improved relations between the United States and North Korea are very significant to us in view of long-term diplomatic strategy. They are also linked to our government's policy.

Also, the improved relations between the United States and North Korea are the preconditions which our country will have to address in the course of improving relations between the North and South and moving toward country's unification.

Korea and the United States have already agreed to have four major powers cross recognize Korea, both the North and South, and to make efforts to have the North and South admitted into the United Nations simultaneously. They have not yet been achieved simply because North Korea has refused to do so.

The beginning of contacts between the United States and North Korea may be helpful to such a fundamental policy.

The question is to what extent our government is allowed to participate in formulating U.S. policy toward the Korean peninsula.

Even if the improved relations between the United States and North Korea opened a new situation for us in a long-term view, they must be pursued in parallel with the development in our relations with the Soviet Union and communist China.

We have learned the hard way since the mid-19th century that the policy of other major powers toward the Korean peninsula is destined to have a great impact on the fate of our people and the country. Therefore, we should see to it that we become active in the formulation of policy toward the Korean peninsula by the major powers to have our interests reflected and taken into consideration to the maximum extent.

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CSO: 4107/134

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY ON U.S. OPENNESS TOWARD NORTH KOREA

SK120053 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Mar 87 p 8

[Editorial: "Eased U.S. Rules on Pyongyang"]

[Text] There is nothing wrong with the latest shift in the attitude of the United States toward North Korea for greater openness and softness. It was for that reason that the Seoul government consented to the policy change.

Immediately following the diplomatic swing of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz through the Far East it was made known that Washington is easing its policy toward North Korea to help promote dialogue between South and North Korea.

Specific steps include allowing American diplomats to have serious conversations with North Koreans at social functions, if the officials from Pyongyang initiate the chat. A similar step was taken four years ago but retrieved soon after North Korean agents killed top South Korean officials visiting Rangoon.

The "contact guidance" from the State Department is rather limited; it only allows diplomats to respond to North Korean approaches "in neutral settings." To that extent, however, it is a marked development in the foreign policy of Seoul's ally toward the isolated North Korea.

The smile tactics of the United States, adopted off and on to placate and "pacify" Pyongyang, are conceived with good intent and in good faith. Nevertheless, past experiences with North Korea throw doubt on their efficacy.

Secretary Shultz reportedly told the Chinese leaders of the softening during his recent visit to Beijing. The Chinese may have reacted positively to that affirmative action, designed to relieve tension and promote stability in and around the Korean peninsula.

North Korea has reportedly become less demanding on three way talks involving the United States and South Korea, affording more chances for direct contact with Seoul.

Surely North Koreans are aware that the international environment is unfavorable to their policy of isolation and military on the eve of the 1988 Seoul Olympics, in which most East bloc nations are likely to participate. Their tactics of sabotage and provocation have failed, inviting international condemnation.

It is inconceivable that Washington would deal directly with Pyongyang on easy terms "over the head" of Seoul. The strong ties between the two allies, and the recent responsiveness of Washington to close mutual consultation, makes such an eventuality improbable.

Now it is Pyongyang's turn to show flexibility and greater openness in its posture vis-a-vis Seoul and other countries of the West.

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CSO: 4100/142

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY URGES NORTH TO RESPOND TO LATEST PROPOSAL

SK180057 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Mar 87 p 8

[Editorial: "Inter-Korea Talks Proposal"]

[Text] The letter from Prime Minister No Sin-yong and Defense Minister Yi Ki-paek yesterday to their North Korean counterparts provides a logical, realistic basis for a turning point in South-North dialogue, long deadlocked due to Pyongyang's unilateral boycott. Now it is up to Pyongyang to respond to Seoul's sincere desire and willingness to resolve peacefully problems pending between the divided halves in order to improve relations and ease tension on this peninsula.

In the past, such a desire on our part was repeatedly made clear to the North through various channels. On every occasion, however, the North did not reciprocate our initiatives and zeal for continued dialogue.

Presenting incredible excuses, Pyongyang unilaterally boycotted the inter-Korean Red Cross talks on humanitarian issues as well as the South-North Coordinating Committee meetings. Also, the talks between inter-Korean economic representatives and parliamentarians were sabotaged by Pyongyang's intractable attitude, devoid of any modicum of sincerity but only manifesting its ulterior motives to abuse the occasion as a peace offensive.

Our persistent efforts to bring them to a conference table, however, have continued despite the frustrations and disappointments we have encountered in dealing with North Korea. Our proposal for a South-North top leaders meeting, for example, was intended as an epochal turning point for improved inter-Korean relations and unification, but was met with obstinateness and boycotted by Pyongyang.

Against these backgrounds, we need to examine the motives behind the North's recent proposal for a high level political and military meeting. But the North's record leads us to distrust the genuineness of its proposal.

If Pyongyang truly intends for real dialogue, it must accept Seoul's proposals for talks activating the already existing channels for inter-Korean conference instead of making things worse by proposing a meeting that has no substance.

As our position was made clear in the letter, what is most needed at this juncture is to create, first, a favorable atmosphere for mutual trust between the two parts of the peninsula. With that base for mutual trust strengthened, we must try to solve easy issues first as a realistic prelude to the solution of harder pending issues.

Now, Pyongyang disregards such a realistic step but proposed to discuss most difficult political and military issues. Worse still, it is building the Mt Kumgang dam with the obvious intent of launching a water offensive that threatens countless lives of fellow compatriots while ignoring our proposal for a water-resources meeting to help its need.

Such acts by North Korea belie its professed intentions for dialogue between the South and North and destroy any hopes for building mutual trust.

It is up to Pyongyang, therefore, to show us its true willingness to resolve any matters relating the improved inter-Korean relations and easing of tension by peaceful means.

To do that, we urge that it accept our latest proposal for an inter-Korean prime ministers' meeting after creating atmosphere for mutual trust by re-opening the existing channels and opening a water-resources meeting. That talks, if held, can discuss all-inclusive issues, eventually leading to South-North summitry, which will surely mark an epoch-making occasion for solving the problems between the divided halves.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY VIEWS JAPANESE CONTACTS WITH NORTH

SK140155 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Mar 87 p 8

[Editorial: "Tokyo-Pyongyang Contacts"]

[Text] Japanese Foreign Ministry sources this week disclosed that Japan has contacted North Korea in an effort to free two Japanese sailors detained in the communist North on spying charges for the past three years.

A Japanese official said the contacts were made in various ways but he declined to comment on a Japanese press report that Tokyo held secret negotiations with Pyongyang in Vienna, Austria, in January and April last year and later in Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

We have difficulty in defining "contacts" and "negotiations" as they are used in the realm of confusing diplomatic jargon. An air of secrecy about these contacts suggests that a suspicious deal is in the making on the hostage issue.

The detention in North Korea of two crewmen of Japanese cargo ship Fujisanmaru since November 1983 was aimed at backing up Pyongyang's demands for the return of a North Korean defector who had stowed away on the ship when it visited North Korea earlier in 1983.

Insofar as Japan has had to opt for secluded meetings with North Korean officials in third countries out of its immediate concern for the safety of its citizens, it commands our humanitarian sympathy.

However, short-range gains for a limited and transient purpose can hardly be traded for the basic principles of international relations and justice. Tokyo is bound by a treaty to consult Seoul on all official deals with North Korea. Japan recognizes Seoul as the sole legitimate government on the Korean peninsula.

In all matters affecting the interest of Korea, Tokyo is supposed to work in close consultation with the Seoul government. This is all the more so when the life and safety of a Korean national seeking freedom here are at stake.

There is no doubt that the defector, a former North Korean army sergeant, is a political refugee in pursuit of asylum out of the communist-ruled territory. His search for civil liberties and human rights deserves unqualified respect and protection.

Although the two Japanese seamen held in North Korea on falsified charges deserve to be freed, their release is not to be sought in return for the unjust repatriation of a political exile back to persecution and certain death.

Japan should not let any unwarranted deal with North Korean communists mar its friendly regular ties with Seoul, much less use the stranded Korean defector as a bargaining chip in such a deal.

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CSO: 4100/142

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DPRK DAILY ON JAPAN'S OFFER OF LOANS TO SOUTH KOREA

SK090943 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2153 GMT 8 Mar 87

[NODONG SINMUN 9 March commentary: "Someone Supplies Water to the Puppets' Water Mill"]

[Text] According to a news report, the Japanese Government has recently decided to offer 44.46 billion yen in loans to South Korea for six projects, including the construction of dams. This decision is not new because the reactionary Japanese ruling circles have already offered aid to the South Korean puppet clique--the dual stooges of Japan and the United States--to support it and because they have pledged to give new aid. However, this decision assumes an unusually sordid nature in light of its timing and motive. Accordingly, we cannot overlook this decision.

Because of the frantic commotion raised by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets to provoke war, the situation on the Korean peninsula has become extremely acute, assuming an exigent nature to the extent that we do not know when a war might be touched off. Refusing to accept our peace proposal to hold high-level North-South political and military talks, the South Korean puppet clique, while frantically running amok to provoke a war, has barbarously suppressed the righteous struggle of the South Korean students and people--the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for independence and democracy. Offering aid to the South Korean puppets under such circumstances is not appropriate, no matter what excuse the party concerned may give.

The decision of the Japanese reactionaries to offer huge loans to South Korea is the reckless act of fanning the spark of a dangerous nuclear war, which has flared hour by hour on the Korean peninsula, and the criminal act of encouraging the puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan's war maneuvers and his barbarous and fascist act of suppressing the people.

The problem is that the Japanese Government's recent decision was made to coincide with the South Korean puppets' raising of an anticommunist commotion in connection with our construction of the Kumgangsan power station and with their farce of building a counter-dam. It is well known that the commotion raised by the South Korean puppets in connection with our construction of the Kumgangsan power station is part of a wicked anticommunist plot to fan sentiments of enmity and confrontation among the people and overcome their

serious ruling crisis. Nevertheless, the Japanese reactionaries are trying to supply water to the South Korean puppets' anticommunist water mill.

It is not difficult to surmise that one of the aims of the Japanese Government in offering huge loans to South Korea is to support the South Korean puppets' farce of building a counter-dam. Japan has actually decided to offer loans under the pretext of supplying funds for the construction of dams. It is crystal clear that the South Korean puppets will spend the money they receive from Japan for the construction of a counter-dam.

The attempt of the reactionary Japanese ruling circles to positively joint the matchlessly sordid and conspiratorial anticommunist commotion raised by the South Korean puppets, preposterously terming our construction of the Kungangsan power station--a peaceful construction project and the work to remodel great nature, which has nothing to do with a military aim--as an offensive flooding operation shows that the Japanese ruling circles are trying to do everything without hesitation only to support puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan and slander and oppose our republic.

As has once again been revealed by the Japanese Government's decision to offer aid anew to the South Korean puppet clique, which is frantically running amok to provoke a new war and to suppress the people in a barbarous and fascist manner, the Japanese ruling circles, while saying with words only that they hope North-South dialogue will take place in Korea, that tension will be alleviated, and that peace will be achieved, having acted quite differently. The wily and cunning act of the reactionary Japanese ruling circles, which have resorted to two-pronged tricks, will only evoke people's abhorrence of them and cause them to be isolated at home and abroad.

The Japanese ruling circles should not support traitor Chon Tu-hwan--an unprecedented war maniac, fascist villain, and butcher of people--should not lay obstacles to the peaceful resolution of the Korean question, and should truly contribute to resolving this question.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NORTH REACTS TO 'TEAM SPIRIT' EXERCISES

Dialogue on 'Test Nuclear War'

SK070400 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0950 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Dialogue between station reporters Chong Song-kang and Yi Chu-kyong: "A test nuclear war designed to seek preemptive strike," date and place not given]

[Text] [Chong Song-kang] How are you?

[Yi Chu-kyong] How are you?

[Chong] As we all know, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique have embarked down the criminal road of persistently staging the large-scale "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise in defiance of the strong protests and condemnation of the Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world. Numerous U.S. military troops and much operational equipment from the U.S. mainland, Hawaii, Japan, Okinawa, and many other areas are being shipped into South Korea. The U.S. imperialist aggression forces stationed in South Korea and the South Korean puppet army have assumed complete combat readiness. Along with this, advance detachments of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces are being deployed in all operational areas in South Korea.

The "Team Spirit" war exercise, which has been expanded in scale every year since 1976, when it began, is this year the largest in scale in history. The "Team Spirit-87" war exercise this year has mobilized more than 200,000 troops and more modern operational equipment.

Because of this provocative war exercise, the tense situation on the Korean peninsula has been further aggravated, and the dark clouds of nuclear war are gathering over this land.

The "Team Spirit" war exercise that the U.S. imperialists have staged every year in South Korea together with the South Korean puppet clique is a preliminary war and test nuclear war designed to launch a preemptive strike against the northern half of our Republic.

[Yi] That's right. The content and method of the "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise have clearly revealed the aggressive and offensive nature of the exercise. The U.S. imperialist aggressors are attempting to realize their strategy for a short-term nuclear war against the northern half of our Republic by adopting in the "Team Spirit-87" war exercise an offensive strategy that uses a nuclear preemptive attack as its basis.

The rascals' offensive strategy includes the U.S. imperialist aggressors' launching an attack against the northern half of our Republic in the area along the MOL with the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique; a simultaneous attack on our military targets, facilities, and installations through comprehensive and three-dimensional utilization of nuclear and conventional arms and electronic means; and aerial infiltration into the rear areas of our front-line and amphibious operation at sea.

[Chong] That's right. The "Team Spirit" war exercise being conducted according to the so-called offensive strategy is not only a test war to realize the so-called 3-day war plan that the rascals have already mapped out, but also a means to complete and further strengthen the offensive strategy. This is precisely why the U.S. imperialists have mobilized vast military troops and equipment for the "Team Spirit" war exercise.

The military troops that the U.S. rascals are to mobilize for the current military exercise are indeed vast--more than twice the number of military troops that attacked the northern half of the Republic along the 38th parallel when the rascals provoked the Korean War in 1950.

Furthermore, the U.S. imperialists' mobilization for the "Team Spirit-87" war exercise of B-52 strategic bombers, one of the three strategic aircraft; F-15 fighter-bombers, which they boast of as almighty aircraft; and other war equipment has further revealed that this war exercise is an offensive exercise.

What we cannot overlook in particular is that almost all of the equipment the rascals have mobilized for the exercise are equipment for nuclear war. In other words, the nuclear-powered aircraft carriers "Enterprise" and "Midway"--which are called floating nuclear bases--B-52 strategic bombers, and F-15 and F-16 fighter-bombers are capable of carrying nuclear weapons. Lance missiles, 155 mm howitzers, and 8-inch self-propelled guns are also weapons of mass destruction capable of launching neutron bombs--which are called weapons of evil.

Considering the stern fact that the nuclear weapons now deployed in South Korea are nuclear bombs or nuclear shells, the U.S. imperialist aggressors' mobilization of such means of delivery and its launching of nuclear devices for the "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise vividly shows the clear intent of the war exercise the rascals seek.

[Yi] The U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique openly clamore that the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise should be reminiscent of an actual war. They are conducting various exercises such as amphibious operation exercises, river-crossing operation exercises, mobile exercises, and exercises for special commando units. These exercises are not defensive, but offensive.

Along with this, the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique have deployed all equipment and material for the "Team Spirit" war exercise between the area south of the Military Demarcation Line and the area north of Han River. This shows that the rascals have designated this as the area for starting an attack against the northern half of the Republic.

[Chong] That's right. The U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique are attempting first to escalate the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise under the pretext of a defensive exercise and then to suddenly launch a surprise attack against the northern half of our Republic. A few years ago, puppet and traitor Chon Tu-hwan showed up at a site of the "Team Spirit" war exercise and inspired a fever of northward invasion by babbling that the war exercise has become an active and offensive exercise which takes offensive operations as its basis, and the commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea who then directly commanded the war exercise on the spot openly revealed his (?hidden) ambition for a northward invasion by clamoring about launching an attack deep into North Korea, if necessary.

[Yi] Such an adventurous and indiscreet war exercise is now being staged again. Because of this, an extremely tense situation has been created on the Korean peninsula. This is a very dangerous development.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must stop the aggressive "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise at once and withdraw from South Korea, without delay, taking along all their armed forces of aggression, including their nuclear weapons.

The puppet clique must immediately renounce the treacherous act of making our fatherland the site of war and imposing nuclear holocaust upon the nation. Thank you.

Commentary Urges Halt to 'Team Spirit'

SK100950 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tong-ik: "Seeking an Attack for Northward Invasion"]

[Text] The U.S. imperialists, who have begun the "Team Spirit-87" war exercise in South Korea, are massively bringing in the armed forces of the aggressor forces prior to the full-fledged staging of the exercise.

The U.S. imperialists, having deployed some 1,100 advance troops from the U.S. 3d Marine Division in the Pohang area even before the war exercise began, on 5 March dispatched the main-force units of this Marine Division on Okinawa to South Korea. It is said that the main-force units of the U.S. Marines which arrived at a base on the east coast of South Korea will move to the exercise area by branch units, complete the operational deployment, and participate in a landing exercise.

The "Team Spirit" war exercise well reveals its offensive and adventurous nature. The landing operation exercise, which the U.S. imperialists are planning to conduct by dispatching vast aggressive armed forces, including the U.S. 3d Marine Division from Okinawa, is in itself an offensive exercise. It is elementary military knowledge that a landing exercise is an operation designed for an offensive, and that a landing is realized through an offensive. The U.S. imperialist aggressors themselves in their military textbook define a landing operation as an offensive operation proceeding from sea to land. The textbook says that the purpose of a landing operation is to form a new front or to occupy a large area in the area of the other side.

In fact, whenever the U.S. imperialists conduct the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, they conduct operational exercises in which they hit the hypothetical enemy coast and coastal area, secure a bridgehead by a swift landing attack by means of modern landing equipment and by landings on the coast by the airborne units aboard helicopters, and expand the attack deep into the area of the other side.

The U.S. imperialists have been using the Pohang area--which is very similar to the coastal cities of the northern half of the Republic--for their landing operation exercises. In these exercises they are also mobilizing units which have been continuously trained for actual combat for invasion of the northern half of the Republic and even nuclear equipment and nuclear strike means. This fact alone clearly shows that the "Team Spirit" war exercise is an offensive exercise and a test nuclear war exercise for a preemptive strike against our Republic.

That the U.S. imperialists describe the "Team Spirit" war exercise as a defensive exercise is a shameless and deceptive sophistry like asserting that a spear is a shield. The word defensive used by the U.S. imperialists, in fact, means offensive that has been reversed, and the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and war are based on this reversed piratic logic.

On 6 March Shultz, U.S. Secretary of State, came to South Korea and raved about the so-called firm U.S. security commitment to South Korea. This means that they will continuously hold South Korea as their colony and military base and will accelerate preparations for war against the northern half of the Republic by using it as a stepping-stone for aggressive purposes.

The same day Shultz visited South Korea, the U.S. Defense Department announced that they will hand over \$84 million worth of electronic equipment to the puppets to improve the performance of the Hawk surface-to-air missiles possessed by South Korea. Needless to say, the true intent of the U.S.

imperialists is to wage an attack for northward invasion, and the arms buildup and war exercise perpetrated in South Korea are prompted by this.

What is disgusting is that the South Korean puppets actively and frantically participate in such a war scheme of the U.S. imperialists. The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique has not only offered the entire land of South Korea the site of war exercises against the fellow countrymen by the aggressors in collusion with the aggressors in the war exercise, but is engaged in all sorts of mean acts of flattery to win the favor of the aggressors.

When the main force unit of the U.S. Marine Corps, which will participate in the landing operational exercise, arrived in South Korea, the puppets forced the residents to gather to hold a so-called event to welcome it. What white-livered traitors the puppets are, and what a shameful filthy scene this was!

Reality well reveals the bellicose nature of the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous features of the Chon Tu-hwan puppets following them. The U.S. imperialists and their stooges are foolishly miscalculating if they attempt to obtain something by blackmail through strength. We have been making every effort to solve the problem of reunifying the country not by means of war but through dialogue and negotiations and by peaceful means. However, if someone provokes and threatens us at random, we will never tolerate it.

The U.S. imperialists and the puppets should squarely see this will of our people, act with discretion and call off the provocative "Team Spirit-87" war exercise.

Chon Tu-hwan Remark on Vigilance Denounced

SK151026 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 14 Mar 87

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Myong-nam: "The Jackal Reveals its Fang"]

[Text] According to a report, traitor Chon Tu-hwan made a so-called inspection of Cheju Island and raved that emphasis must be placed on social stability and strengthening the anticommunist vigilance posture this year. He also stressed that stern measures should be worked out against pro-communist forces and illegal mass activities.

These are indeed absurd remarks which fully reveal the vicious nature of this frenzied fascist dictator. The remarks of the puppet traitor mean that efforts should be concentrated on strengthening the war preparation posture against us.

It is well known that the puppet traitor persistently spreads the rumor about a threat of southward invasion while loudly babbling about the peaceful transfer of power, the Seoul Olympics, and so forth and strengthens maneuvers for confrontation and war. However, the people of the world are clearly aware that only the threat of northward invasion, not the threat of southward invasion, occurs on the Korean peninsula.

In actuality, we have repeatedly declared that we have no intention of invading the South. We have taken practical steps for peace with initiatives many times to eliminate tension and confrontation between the North and the South and to realize an atmosphere favorable to harmony and trust.

Even recently, we put forward an important peace proposal to hold high-level North-South political and military talks to relax tension between the North and the South and took active measures in succession to realize this proposal.

This notwithstanding, the puppets are frantically staging such a unprecedentedly large war exercise as the "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise with the U.S. imperialists instead of affirmatively responding to our epochal proposal and running amok with the frenzy of war.

Puppet Chon Tu-hwan's intention is to faithfully follow the Korean strategy of the U.S. imperialists, who are attempting to permanently grasp South Korea as their colony and military base by fabricating two Koreas and to dominate all of Korea and Asia using South Korea as their stepping-stone, thus maneuvering to realize his ambition for long-term power under the protection of the U.S. imperialists.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's remarks that stress social stability, strengthening the anticommunist vigilance posture and the war preparation posture, and so forth are based on such a wicked ambition. His emphasis on sternly dealing with so-called pro-communist forces and illegal mass demonstrations is an open threat against the people. The pro-communist forces raved about by the puppets are a broad range of South Korean youths, students, and people from all walks of life who are calling for independence, democracy, and reunification.

Therefore, the puppet traitor's remarks on sternly dealing with pro-communist forces and mass demonstrations are nothing but a directive to bestially suppress the just advance of the youths, students, and people who call for independence, democracy and reunification. The puppet traitor revealed his true intention to mercilessly repress the actions of people who disagree with him.

It is not difficult for one to guess why traitor Chon Tu-hwan has openly revealed his wicked intention to strengthen the fascist suppression of the people. It has something to do with his crisis in the rascal's wavering military fascist rule.

Today the Chon Tu-hwan clique is experiencing the most serious crisis since it seized power and its military fascist rule is in the situation of being destroyed like a sand castle at any time due to the fierce struggle of the people who are filled with indignation.

It is no accident that even U.S. papers have reported that the South Korean situation is on the eve of exploding into a second Philippine situation. Embarrassed and frightened by such a grave situation, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is frantically adhering to more atrocious terrorist politics and repressive

rule in an attempt to settle the daily-deepening crisis in the fascist rule at any cost and to realize its ambition for long-term power.

However, such moves only show the frenzy of those who are faced with the destiny of downfall. The trend of the situation is now on the decline, decisively unfavorable to the Chon Tu-hwan clique, and the downfall of the cursed fascist rule is merely a matter of time.

The volcano of the people's indignation will finally explode in South Korea.

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CSO: 4110/096

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KCNA REPORTAGE DENOUNCES 'TEAM SPIRIT 87'

Foreign Papers Cited

SK111516 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang 11 March (KCNA)--The Czechoslovak paper PRAVDA came out with a commentary titled "Dark Clouds of Threat and Aggression". The paper says the "team spirit" joint military exercises have been escalated in scale year after year, which has brought the Korean peninsula under the dark cloud of the threat of a new war.

The Bulgarian paper OTECHESTVEN FRONT said that the "Team Spirit 87" joint military manoeuvres, a nuclear war game to invade the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, pose a direct threat to peace and security on the Korean peninsula.

Another Bulgarian paper KOOPERATIVNO SELO noted the military exercises are an act of further aggravating the situation of the Korean peninsula which is on the eve of explosion and a move to ignite a war.

The Afghan paper HAKIKAT ENKULAB SAUR said that the joint military exercises are part of the belligerent moves of the U.S. imperialists against the Pacific nations the DPRK in particular, and that the U.S. imperialists are scheming to round off the U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance.

The Ghanaian paper GHANAIAN TIMES disclosed the aggressive color of the joint military exercises and held that the U.S. troops must be forced out of South Korea in order to bring earlier the reunification of Korea.

The U.S. paper PEOPLE'S DAILY WORLD said the "Team Spirit 87" joint military manoeuvres are a criminal war game which is bringing the tensions on the Korean peninsula to the brink of war.

The Syrian paper SYRIA TIMES, the Malagasy paper IMONGO VAOVAO, the British papers MORNING STAR AND GUARDIAN, the Nicaraguan paper BARRICADA, the Peruvian paper HOY, the Luxemburg paper ZEITUNG VUM LETZERBURGER VOLLEK carried articles lashing at the joint military exercises.

Japanese Figures Issue Statements

SK130537 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0528 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang 13 March (KCNA)--Japanese figures of various circles issued press statements in denunciation of the aggressive "Team Spirit 87" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique.

Makoto Ichikawa, vice-chairman of the International Liaison Committee for the reunification and peace of Korea and advisor to the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, pointed out that the United States should discontinue at once the joint military manoeuvres going against peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

Akira Iwai, chairman of the Japan committee for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, stressed that the Japanese people supported the peace proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and decisively opposed the "Team Spirit 87" joint military rehearsal of the United States and South Korean authorities.

Military critic Ayazo Kubo said in view of its aspect, the war rehearsal was not an "exercise" nor an "annual training for defence purpose," but an answer of the United States and South Korean authorities to the proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks put forward by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Chiro Suzuki, honorary professor at Tokyo Metropolitan University, said: There is a growing danger of war being started by the United States and South Korean authorities to find a way out of the aggravating internal and external contradictions. If they dare unleash war, going against the trend of history, they will certainly be unable to escape self-destruction.

Yoshio Nishitani, president of the Miraisha Publishing House, said that the "Team Spirit 87" joint military rehearsal was an aggressive nuclear war manoeuvre and heightened the tension not only on the Korean peninsula but also in Japan and other parts of Asia.

Kenji Morikuchi, honorary professor at Kyoto University; Hidekazu Kawai, professor at Gakushuin University; Reizaburo Sakawa, representative member of the Aomori Prefectural Solidarity Committee for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea; and Misao Kamiyama, chairman of the Okinawa Prefectural Council of Trade Unions, in their press statements denounced the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets for staging military exercises against detente and peace on the Korean peninsula.

Farmers Meet To Denounce Exercises

SK140455 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0444 GMT 14 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang 14 March (KCNA)--Meetings of farmers denouncing the aggressive "Team Spirit 87" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique were held on 9 and 10 March on the Haksan

cooperative farm in Hyongjesan district and the Oryu cooperative farm in Sadong district, Pyongyang, the Taesong and Chamjin cooperative farms in Kangso district, Nampo, and the Yoldusamchon cooperative farm in Sukchon county and the Ripsok cooperative farm in Mundok county, South Pyongan province.

At the meetings the speakers bitterly condemned and denounced the aggressive "Team Spirit 87" joint military rehearsal of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique as a vicious challenge to the peaceful efforts of the DPRK to ease the tension and open a new phase for peace and peaceful reunification through dialogue and negotiation, and an unpardonable criminal act endangering peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

At a time when the working people in the northern half of the DPRK are carrying on the project of reclaiming hundreds of thousands of hectares of tideland to enlarge the territory of the country and create an eternal wealth of the country, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique of traitors have reduced a large area of farm land into grounds of military exercises, into military bases, frantically scheming to start a war of aggression, they noted. They expressed burning indignation at the enemy.

Saying that the intensification of the belligerent moves and the continuation of the "Team Spirit" joint military manoeuvres in South Korea would only increase tax burdens upon the South Korean people and peasants and impose harsher extortion upon the rural villages and cause a more miserable loss of human lives, the speakers stressed that the South Korean peasants should actively join in the nation-wide struggle to smash the reckless war provocation manoeuvres of the enemy.

They stressed that the entire agricultural working people in the northern half of the DPRK would reap a rich harvest again this year by effectively doing all farm work including preparations for spring sowing, as demanded by the chuche methods of farming, sharply watching new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

Danish Parliamentarian's Joint Statement

SK141006 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 14 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang 14 March (KCNA)--Eighteen members of parliament of Denmark including Gert Petersen, Ebba Strange and Pelle Voight in their joint statement on 9 March denounced the large-scale "Team Spirit 87" joint military exercises being staged by South Korea together with the United States as a permanent provocation against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The statement said:

There is no doubt that their aim is to create tension and an atmosphere of war-phobia in order to justify the massive arrest and persecution of dissidents by the police authorities of the South Korean "regime."

We, therefore, urge the South Korean "regime" to stop all suppression of dissidents and military manoeuvres and hold high-level political and military talks with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for converting the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and achieving the peaceful reunification of Korea.

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CSO: 4100/139

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON SUPPORT FOR TALKS PROPOSALS

Angolan President Supports Talks

SK091015 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang 9 March (KCNA)--Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola, on 3 March met a DPRK government delegation headed by Kim Yong-chae, Minister of Post and Telecommunications.

Noting that he has always supported the Korean people's struggle for the reunification of the country, he fully supported the proposal for holding North-South high-level political and military talks advanced at the first session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly.

He stressed that the 24th Olympic Games should be co-hosted by both North and the South Korea.

Saying that the friendly and cooperative relations between Angola and Korea were favourably developing, he hoped that these relations would grow stronger and develop in all fields in the future.

The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

GDR Foreign Minister's Support

SK100432 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0420 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang 10 March (KCNA)--Oskar Fischer, foreign minister of the German Democratic Republic, warmly hailed and supported the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for holding North-South high-level political and military talks, as a most timely step.

In his letter to Kim Yong-nam, vice-premier and foreign minister, he said:

I avail myself of this opportunity to express firm solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle to achieve the peaceful reunification of the country and hold talks involving the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the United States and South Korea.

The German Democratic Republic will, in the future, too, stand on the side of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the struggle to defend peace and security on the Korean peninsula and in the world, true to the treaty of friendship and cooperation between our two fraternal states concluded on 1 June 1984, and the spirit agreed upon at the meeting between Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, and Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in October 1986.

Zambian President

SK100437 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0430 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang 10 March (KCNA)--Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia, fully supported all proposals including the proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks put forward by the great leader President Kim Il-song, and stressed that the South Korean side should accept this proposal.

When he met a DPRK government delegation headed by Minister of Post and Telecommunications Kim Yong-chae on 5 March, the Zambian president said that the friendly and cooperative relations between Zambia and Korea were favourably developing in all fields. It is a consistent and principled stand of the Zambian Government to support only the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, he stated. He expressed support to the DPRK's Olympic co-hosting proposal.

The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

PDRY Council Chairman

SK110439 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0429 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang 11 March (KCNA)--Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, expressed support to the DPRK proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks and the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country when he met a DPRK government delegation headed by Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Chong-kun on 2 March.

He denounced the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, and stressed that the DPRK's Olympic co-hosting proposal should be realized.

The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Rwandan President

SK111017 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang 11 March (KCNA)--Habyarimana Juvenal, president of the Republic of Rwanda, fully supported the new proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks advanced by President Kim Il-song when he met a DPRK government delegation headed by Kim Yong-sop, vice-minister of Foreign Affairs, on 5 March.

Noting that the initiatives for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea made by President Kim Il-song enjoy the full support of the Rwandan Government, President Juvenal said that the Rwandan people's support to the Korean people's cause of national reunification would be invariable in the future, too.

The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Bulgarian Government

SK120447 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0442 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang 12 March (KCNA)--The government of the Bulgarian People's Republic highly estimates a new peace initiative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for holding North-South high-level political and military talks, said Peter Mladenov, foreign minister of Bulgaria, in his letter sent to Kim Yong-nam, foreign minister of the DPRK.

In the letter the Bulgarian foreign minister noted that the Bulgarian People's Republic has always supported and firmly defended the constructive stand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and her peace initiatives and proposals to ease the tension and convert the Korean peninsula into a zone free from nuclear weapons.

He stressed: My government will always support and encourage the sincere efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the reunification of the country.

Letter From Syrian Foreign Minister

SK120450 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0445 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang 12 March (KCNA)--A letter came to Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam from Farua Al-shar', foreign minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, in support of the proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks advanced at the first session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Noting that Syria highly estimates the outstanding leadership role displayed by President Kim Il-song in leading Korea and his energetic activities to reunify Korea in a peaceful way, the letter says: I am happy to express again

Syria's support and solidarity for your new proposal for holding North-South high-level political and military talks.

Nepalese Minister

SK130541 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0535 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang 13 March (KCNA)--Foreign Minister of the Kingdom of Nepal Sailendra Kumar Upadhyaya in his letter to foreign minister of the DPRK Kim Yong Nam reiterated that it was an invariable policy of the government of the Kingdom of Nepal to support the peaceful reunification of Korea free from foreign interference.

The Neaplese Foreign Minister said:

In accordance with this policy Nepal will support in the future, too, the initiative for the peaceful reunification of Korea free from outside interference.

I consider that the proposal for holding North-South high-level political and military talks advanced by his excellency President Kim Il-song is an initiative made for this purpose.

Burundi Party Official

SK161004 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0958 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang 16 March (KCNA)--Emile Mworoha, secretary general of the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress, declared that the Burundi party, government and people fully support the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, particularly the proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

He said this when he met a DPRK government delegation headed by Kim Yong-sop, vice-minister of Foreign Affairs, on 9 March.

The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NORTH CITES OPPOSITION TO 'HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS' IN SOUTH

SKNDF White Paper on Chon

SK101036 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang 10 March (KCNA)--The propaganda department of the Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front ("Hanminjon") on 25 February issued a White Paper bringing to light tortures and murderous atrocities of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique.

Noting that the military fascist rule of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan is in essence a terror politics, a politics of violence, the White Paper says that its concrete expression is torture and execution.

According to the White Paper, the military dictatorial group which malrevised or trumped up 215 fascist laws of all kinds in three months after grabbing the power with the Kwangju massacre, further revised for the worse "the criminal procedure act," "law on aggravated punishment of special crimes" and so on to build an institutional apparatus to detain, torture and murder people at will.

The "Security planning board," "§ "security headquarters" and the counter-communist section of the "Police Headquarters," the ill-famed murderous suppressive organs, which are directly engaged in torture politics, have more than 18,000 experts in torture and over 800,000 field officials and intelligence officials. In South Korea there are more than 2,600 ground and underground torture rooms and "basements for torture and investigation" at over 200 police stations and over 3,000 police sub-stations and booths throughout South Korea. There are even factories and a torture institute specialized in devising torture equipment and producing various apparatuses and machines.

The fascist hangmen import a large quantity of anaesthetics, chemical medicines, tools and equipment and electronic apparatuses used in physical torture, mental torture, psychological torture from the United States, Japan, West Germany and Argentina, and buy snakes, frogs, rats and poisonous insects and other special torture tools from South America and other areas and propagate them on a large scale.

Exposing the tortures used by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the White Paper says:

The torture and murder are a mode of existence inherent to the Chon Tu-hwan "regime."

In South Korea the torture is used, first of all, as a basic means of wresting false confession to harshly suppress as "spies" or "pro-communists" patriotic people who have participated in the national salvation movement for the independence and democracy of society.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist group uses torture not only in interrogation to wrest "confession" but also against those who are serving time at prison, sentenced to penal servitude, and "possible offenders" who have committed no crimes and expands it to all people, men and women, young and old.

The Chon Tu-hwan group of murderers which regards torture as a basic means of rule is continuously developing and introducing new methods of torture unprecedented in the history of torture in all ages and countries.

So-called "brain-washing education," "enrollment in frontline units" and forcible conscription are new abnormal forms of collective torture developed and introduced by the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" in order to stamp out the foundation of the movement for independence and democracy.

The fascist group's operation to destroy evidence is conducted in various methods--compressing the victim's wounds caused by torture with hot water or treating them with medicines, applying a thick makeup to them so that they may not appear distinctly, forging document to make wounds caused by torture appear as if they were caused by the victim's carelessness, threatening the victim not to speak about torture, camouflaging death by torture as a suicide, burning the dead body, not transferring it to the family, etc.

The White Paper stresses that all the patriotic people who value human rights and love the country and the nation should resolutely turn out in the struggle to liquidate the Chon Tu-hwan fascist group, a torture and murderous "regime."

It is none other than the United States which cooked up the barbarous torture "regime" and seated the most ferocious Chon Tu-hwan group of murderers in power, stifled democracy and civil rights with bayonets, directed the massacre in Kwangju, and instigated this group to brutally torture such hot-blooded students as Pak Chon-chol and patriotic people, the White Paper notes. It calls upon the patriotic people of all strata to valiantly rise in the sacred anti-U S. struggle for national salvation.

'Compatriotic' Measure of Universities Lauded

SK131029 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang 13 March (KCNA) Minju Choson today comments on the brisk activity at universities in the northern half of the republic for registering on their lists the South Korean students who were murdered by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, in accordance with the

decision of a joint meeting of presidents of universities in Pyongyang held some time ago.

This measure, the signed commentary says, is a compatriotic one to realize the aspirations of the South Korean patriotic students for learning in their lifetime and their patriotic will and console their parents, fellow students and professors and let the murdered students remain for ever in the history of the universities in the northern half of the republic.

It further says:

The South Korean students whose names are registered at universities in the northern half of the republic are patriotic students who were murdered by the fascist hangmen, with their dream of study unrealized, before they could see a new society of independence and democracy and a reunified country they longed for, after they took the lead in the struggle against the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique.

The entire teachers and students of the universities in the northern half of the republic will certainly realize the noble desire of the South Korean students murdered by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique and give them everlasting lives and continue to actively support the South Korean people's anti-U.S. struggle for independence and anti-fascist struggle for democracy.

CPRF Condemns Expulsion of Students

SK150824 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0815 GMT 15 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang 15 March (KCNA)--The secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland in its information No. 384 issued on 14 March denounced the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique for its harsh suppressive step of continuously expelling a large number of progressive students from the campus.

Recalling that as many as 58,600 students among those who entered the universities in the 1983 school year have failed to finish the university course owing to the conscription into the puppet army and "campus discipline," etc., the information said.

The "campus discipline" invented by the South Korean puppets is a crafty and vicious suppressive step to call a halt to the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle of students and expel progressive students from the campus.

Conscription of South Korean students into the puppet army is part of the suppression of the campus aimed to pressing into the puppet army students who take the lead in the struggle and thereby deflect progressive students from the fighting ranks and stifle the struggle of students.

Although the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique is resorting to a dastardly trick to put down and stamp out the students' anti-U.S. struggle for independence and anti-fascist struggle for democracy, which is steadily gaining momentum in

South Korea, by all means, such as "campus discipline" and conscription into the puppet army, it can never bridge over the crisis of its crumbling rule by such means.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique must discontinue conscription of progressive students into the puppet army and "campus discipline" against them and step down without delay as demanded by the South Korean people.

Parliamentary Groups Joint Letter to IPU

SK150815 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 15 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang 15 March (KCNA)--Delegates of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the German Democratic Republic, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia who had participated in the consultative meeting of groups of inter-parliamentary union of socialist states which was held in Pyongyang sent a letter in joint name of parliamentary groups of socialist states to Pierre Cornillon, secretary general of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, in connection with harsh violation of human rights in South Korea.

Expressing deep concern over the harsh violation of human rights in South Korea these days, the letter dated 7 March says:

Directing particular attention to the fact that South Korean "national assemblyman" Yu Song-hwan was arrested and penalized for the reason that he stated at the "national assembly" in October last year that the "government policy" should be unification, not anti-communism, the delegates to the consultative meeting stressed in unison that such unprecedented violation of human rights of a national assemblyman must not be allowed.

Parliamentary groups of socialist countries ask you to make efforts so that the special committee on violation of human rights of parliamentarians of the inter-parliamentary union directs deep attention to this problem, investigates and confirms the fact and takes an appropriate step.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

CPRF DENOUNCES U.S.--Pyongyang 12 March (KCNA)--The secretariat of the committee for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland in its information No. 381 published on 11 March denounces the U.S. imperialists for having decided to transfer to the South Korean puppets electronic equipment worth 84 million dollars on the pretext of "raising the efficiency" of the "Hawk" ground-to-air missile in South Korea. Although the U.S. warmaniacs shamelessly clamoured that their plan was "to cope with the North's predominance in the Air Force," this is nothing but an excuse to justify their arms buildup, the information notes, and says: The decision of the U.S. imperialists to transfer a large quantity of new type military equipment to the puppets, underscoring the "necessity of highly efficient anti-aircraft missile," discloses their ulterior design to encourage the bellicose elements of South Korea to war and ignite another war at any cost in Korea. The information stresses that the U.S. imperialists must stop at once such aggressive military exercises as the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises endangering peace in Korea and obstructing her peaceful reunification and discontinue such dangerous act as handing over new type military equipment to the bellicose elements of South Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0507 GMT 12 Mar 87 SK] /12913

CSO: 4100/139

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NKDP INTERNAL DISPUTE REPORTED

Two Kims Pressing Yi Min-u To Capitulate

SK150048 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Mar 87 p 1

[Text] The internal chaos in the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NDP] is likely to continue as Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam keep pressing party president Yi Min-u to capitulate unconditionally.

Although behind-the-scene efforts are under way to get party president Yi Min-u and the two Kims, at odds over the party's political line for a constitutional amendment, to make peace, Yi made it clear yesterday that he would never retreat from his flexible stance.

The NDP president fighting alone against the majority force held by the two Kims also denied a report that he would visit Kim Yong-sam at Kim's house in Sangdo-dong today.

The two Kims and their followers are vigorously promoting the meeting between Yi and Kim Yong-sam, believing that it would result in a rapprochement.

Yi said yesterday, "I'd like to have more time as I believe that a hasty meeting would only aggravate the situation."

"I think that there will be a chance for me to announce my ideas (on the current intra-party troubles)," he said, indicating that he plans to hold a press conference prior to his possible meeting with Kim Yong-sam.

His aides said that the party president's press conference is expected to be held around the end of this week.

Yi also said, "My term as party president ends in May, so I will step down at that time," demonstrating his firm will to resist the two Kims' pressure for his resignation as party head before his term expires.

Being confronted with this tenacious resistance by Yi, the two Kims and their supporters are gearing up to intensify their pressure on Yi step by step.

The next steps the mainstreamers are planning to take against Yi include boycott of all official meetings of the party presided over by Yi, expansion of the signature-collecting drive, and holding of meetings of party lawmakers who signed the resolutions supporting the leadership of the two Kims against Yi.

Kim Yong-sam reiterated his call for Yi's retreat by saying that "I think the troubles can be put under control at an early date, but it is all up to Yi."

In a meeting with Reps Hong Sa-dok and Pak Kwan-yong now trying to mediate between Yi and the two Kims at his Sangdo-dong house, he claimed, "We should not leave the current situation as it is because horrible political maneuverings are being conducted now."

Kim Tae-chung also yesterday stressed, "As long as Yi reiterates that he will not withdraw his seven-point terms for democratic reforms, the solution flies further from our reach."

The two Kims will huddle at the office of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy Monday to discuss how to cope with Yi's ever-intensifying resistance.

Meanwhile, Rep Yi Ki-taek, a vice president, met with Kim Yong-sam at Kim's house yesterday afternoon as a self-appointed mediator between Yi and Kim. But, no outcome was reached.

NDP 'Mainstreamers' Oppose Party Split

SK140136 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Mar 87 p 2

[Text] Voices are high within the strife-torn New Korea Democratic Party [NDF] demanding that a split of the party should be prevented by all means and party leaders should find a solution through compromise.

The appeals were made by the followers of Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung and their opponents alike.

Mainstreamers following the two Kims suggest that Yi Min-u and Kim Yong-sam meet as soon as possible to narrow differences, and Yi give up his idea that democratic reform should precede negotiations on the constitutional amendment.

Rep Cho Hong-nae belonging to the Sangdo-dong faction led by Kim Yong-sam said, "There is no other way but a meeting of Yi and the two Kims to solve the problem."

Even some mainstreamers directed criticism at the obstinacy of the leaders. Rep Kim Hyong-kwang argued, "How can they claim that they are working for the party and the nation fighting each other before the enemy?"

Junior lawmakers such as Kim Chong-kil and Chang Ki-uk contended that there must be an intra-party group which will try to mediate between Yi and the two Kims positively.

However, lawmakers belonging to the Tonggyo-dong faction led by Kim Tae-chung stressed that Yi should modify his line first to find a way out of the crisis of party division.

Rep Ho Kyong-ku said, "Yi has to prove that he will really fight for democratic reform (which he demanded as a prerequisite for inter-party negotiations on the amendment issue)."

However, dominant among party lawmakers is the view that Yi will not bow his head to Kim Yong-sam easily this time. In January, Yi nullified his seven-point terms for democratic reform, under pressure from Kim.

Party lawmakers also expressed an identical view that if the party is split, the two Kims as well as Yi will come under severe public censure.

In such a situation the ruling camp may seek to fundamentally reorganize the whole political setup, they cautioned.

Some, however, assured that the current feud will not escalate to a split of the party in light of the tradition of the opposition party which has successfully overcome crises in the past.

Rep Ho Kyong-ku analyzed that if the NDP is divided, the DJP may attempt to reorganize the political order by carrying out a purge of its own members and then attacking the NDP after taking some measures for democratization reform.

Non-mainstreamers, particularly Yi Taek-ton and Yi Taek-hui, claimed that the argument over the Yi Min-u formula is unreasonable as it includes the amnesty of dissidents, a measure which is desperately sought by Kim Tae-chung.

More than 20 of the 70 lawmakers who support the two Kims will not follow the two Kims if they split the party, they insisted.

Leading non-mainstreamers Kim Chae-kwang and Sin To-hwan branded the two Kim's signature-collection drive to discredit Yi Min-u as an "attempt at a coup d'etat."

NDKP Division Beneficial to DJP

SK140150 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Mar 87 p 2

[From the "News Analysis" column by staff reporter Yi Song-yol]

[Text] It is expected to be decided before long whether the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, now embroiled in an internal dispute over its constitutional reform strategy, will be split or will escape from the disaster.

The opposition party will not be able to accommodate warring factions and stand as a single entity if the current dispute escalates further.

Mainstreamers of the party, who rallied behind Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung after signing letters in support of the opposition leaders, are poised to step up their offensive against party president Yi Min-u.

There are signs that nonmainstreamers, shocked by the mainstreamers' show of force, are preparing an attack on the two Kims.

The mainstreamers are forcing Yi to back down from his "democratization formula," which they charge as giving the impression of accommodating the cabinet form of government favored by the ruling Democratic Justice Party.

But the nonmainstreamers, who favor gradual democratization support Yi's idea of democratic reform.

If Yi renounces his seven-point democratic reform measure, the opposition party will be able to consolidate its stance on constitutional reform. But the party will also find it still difficult to negotiate with the DJP.

The problem of negotiating a compromise constitution will be as difficult if the mainstreamers form breakaway party, leaving 15 to 20 moderate members behind.

There are observations that the DJP will be able to push for its own constitutional amendment draft if the mainstreamers leave the opposition party to form a new party.

In that case, it will not be difficult to win the support of remaining non-mainstreamers or middle-of-the-road members of the opposition party.

But there are questions as to whether the breakup of the opposition party will serve only favorably for the DJP cause.

Even if the DJP succeeds in constitutional reform, it has to worry about following parliamentary elections, in which the new breakaway party may attract voters for its "fresh image."

Considering the risks involved in pushing for constitutional revision, the DJP may decide to uphold the current Constitution.

But this will invite an out-of-the-parliament confrontation because the new party is certain to take to the street.

The government may make a grave decision when rival parties are unable to break the political deadlock over constitutional reform.

The opposition side cannot be ignorant of a tense political situation to be triggered by their confrontational stances. Then, why is it that the two Kims stick to a hardline stand? And why does Yi Min-u continue to resist them?

First of all, the two Kims are deeply suspicious of the "resistance" made by Yi who has virtually no support base within the NDKP. The two Kims lead two largest factions within the party.

In their view, Yi's formula of "democratization first and constitution revision negotiation next" has paved the way for a bipartisan compromise on a cabinet form of government favored by the DJP.

The two Kims seems to base their views on the strong sympathy with the formula extended by the ruling party and the U.S. side.

Again, they appear to be preoccupied with a sense of crisis. They surmise that the ruling party is attempting to split the opposition ranks in a bid to put through a constitutional reform.

The recent remarks of Rep Yi Chol-song in support of a parliamentary system and the proposal by Yi Min-u for a democratization are seen by the two Kims in this context.

Accordingly, political observers say, the two Kims obviously believe that there will be a major shake-up in the political circle excluding themselves and this drives them to resort to a hardline stand.

Party president Yi, however, flatly denies the possibility. But political analysts say it cannot be denied either that Yi has so far showed a conciliatory attitude as was seen in his democratization offer and other speeches.

Despite such a doubt from the two Kims, supporters of Yi ask in return, "Is there any other choice but to make compromise when persistent calls for a direct presidential election are feared to result in a catastrophe?"

If there should be a compromise at all at the last moment, it would take the form of kind of a modification of Yi's democratization formula, Yi supporters maintain.

They contend, for that reason, that it is important to make room for a compromise in advance and party president Yi would be fit for the job.

Yi's supporters also claim that the differences between Yi and the two Kims are merely ascribed to different perspectives on and different approaches to the current political situation.

For all the explanations, however, the exact reason for Yi's stubborn revolt still remains unanswered, according to the analysts.

In that sense, the trouble seemingly came from differences in the strategy for constitutional revision, but actually is closely related to internal power strife.

That makes the problem more difficult to solve. Even though the differences over constitutional revision strategy is settled, strife for party power remains unsolved.

Anyhow, the recent intraparty feud of the NKDP has undeniably damaged the party's image. The populace couldn't have applauded the party for its disputes.

To the popular mind, the mainstreamers' signature-collecting action appeared an excessive power test, as it was against party president Yi whose term is to expire in two months.

The so-called intraparty democracy the NKDP has often been proud of was not to be seen in the recent developments.

The NKDP has sometimes denounced the ruling camp for appealing to physical power, but the signature action against Yi seemed nothing other than that.

It is important in preparation for constitutional revision politics. But for the party to effectively cope with a political crisis, it would be more important to show flexibility which tolerates differing voices and alternatives.

Daily Views Internal Feud

SK120059 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Mar 87 p 6

[Editorial: "NKDP Internal Strife"]

[Text] The worsening intraparty rift in the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party may well be seen as an inevitable outgrowth of the party's faction-ridden hierarchic structure, which has been further complicated by the prolonged confrontation between the government and opposition camps over the projected constitutional amendment.

The internal schism first surfaced in January when party president Yi Min-u's seven-point package for democratic reforms, announced last Christmas eve to the acclaim of moderate political forces, was refuted outright by the party's two "wirepullers," Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung.

Adding fuel to the feud three weeks ago was the open support for a parliamentary cabinet system for the next government by Yi Chol-sung and other minority faction figures, which upset the party as the system promoted by the ruling camp runs counter to the opposition's unceasing demand for a presidential system with the chief executive directly elected by popular vote.

After undergoing a few other intricate developments including Kim Yong-sam's overt move to assume the party presidency through the party's national congress slated for May, the NDP has now plunged into a situation that has deteriorated to such an extent that a split in the party is being publicly speculated.

For one thing, the two Kims, as an obvious reprisal for their "proxy" president's refusal to take due heed of their advice against the democratization package, have taken a joint action to virtually stall the impending reorganization rallies of NDP local chapters, which constitute an essential process preceding the party congress.

At the same time, some followers of the wirepullers have deliberately dropped indications that the formation of a new party might be necessary, should the defiant party president and other resisters continue to hinder what they called the pan-opposition drive for a presidential system.

Such a worsening turn of events within the two-year-old opposition party is indeed perplexing and disappointing to the people--all the more so as less than a year is now left until the professed peaceful change of government power, during which the formidable task of rewriting the Constitution and other preparatory works have to be carried out.

One notable aspect of the NDP feud appears to be whether or not room for conciliation with the ruling camp should exist in the party's stance on the constitutional revision--an issue that is vitally relevant to the prevailing public wishes for moderation and compromise by all the parties concerned in tackling the political question.

Even while the internal strife may be regarded as inevitable for the raction-ridden party, the NDP politicians should endeavor to heal the wounds as soon as possible in such a way as to accomplish a constitutional revision through bipartisan compromise.

In this respect, the ruling camp is also called upon to translate its oft-promised democratic reforms into action without further delay and thus create a favorable political climate conducive to striking out workable compromise with the opposition.

Two Kims To Discuss 'Yi Min-u Formula'

SK110052 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Mar 87 p 2

[Text] Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung, de facto leaders of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party, meet today over a luncheon to discuss the controversial Yi Min-u democratization formula, aides to the two Kims said yesterday.

The two Kims have demanded that the formula be scrapped because it gives an impression that the NKDP is willing to negotiate over the cabinet form of government favored by the ruling Democratic Justice Party in exchange for the seven democratic reforms suggested by Yi last December.

In the meantime, NKDP president Yi was said to be considering disclosing his ideas of resolving an intraparty factional dispute over the proposal, if the discord becomes more serious.

Party adviser Kim Yong-sam said of the dispute yesterday that opinions expressed by many mainstreamers of the party are that they cannot continue to be "in the same boat with elements of a different nature."

The remarks by Kim are drawing keen political attention because they came at a time when some party members did not rule out the possibility that the party might be divided.

Yi has reiterated that his seven-point formula cannot and should not be scrapped by any party members because the formula is not designed to negotiate over the cabinet system and the democratic reforms are nothing but what the NKDP has called for since its founding about two years ago.

Party sources said that if the intraparty dispute over the formula continues, the party may be unable to resume to hold reorganization rallies of its district chapters across the country beginning Saturday.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

EDITORIAL ON DEMOCRACY

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 1 Jan 87 p 2

[Editorial: "Thinking Democracy"]

[Text] Will there be another New Year's Day when we will see such a "deluge of politics"? Taking various factors into consideration, it does not seem— that we are a nation will be inundated by the deluge. However, looking beyond the new year to the new century, it is all the more regrettable that we cannot feel cheerful about our outdated politics.

Politics originally "comprehends all fields" and when any accomplishment in another field cannot be completed in the political arena, that accomplishment will be hard to regard as our own. Politics is not something that one can avoid. Furthermore, democratic politics is not just for politicians or something that others can do for you. As for politics, it is true that we have talked too much about it so far. However, when so much discussion and thinking do not have any concrete significance, we cannot help reorganizing our thoughts with regard to basic principles. Though it is said that the fool learns from his own experience and the wise man from others', it does not seem that we have even learned much from our own experience in politics. On this New Year's Day morning, we should examine several "commonly accepted ideas" in our political arena, as if we were just starting to learn how to walk.

Existence of "Perfect Politics" Is Impossible

We have a strong general idea that politics should be "perfect." In spite of the fact that there never has been a perfect politics at any time or in any place, we habitually desire a perfect politics.

Dictatorship, though not perfect, often tries to demonstrate its own perfection with sophisticated arguments. It desires to believe that it is perfect and aims for the absolute, thus refusing to compromise with other imperfect alternatives. But such perfection has never throughout history been sustained in a dictatorship, not to mention in democratic politics.

Democratic politics, from the beginning, has imperfection as its premise and cannot be accomplished without another partner. The basis of democratic politics lies in the fact that while realizing its own imperfection, it tries to come closer to perfection through relationships with others.

Various ideologies and isms which have arrogantly claimed to be "the key to solving all of the world's problems and changing the fundamental direction of history" seem clearly powerless in the face of the "ever-changing reality" at the end of the 20th century. The clear-cut sermons of such a multitude of political isms or instances of political perfectionism interest only the ears of laymen, but in fact its effectiveness seems doubtful because this talk insists too much on matters that should exist, rather than on existing matters.

As far as politics is concerned, a perfect ism exists nowhere. The failure of all the isms derives from their arrogant assumption of perfection. Democracy is only translated as a democratic ism but not as a so-called "ism," which is another name for doctrine.

Democratic politics cannot establish itself when all politicians proclaim their own perfection, thus refusing to recognize the relativity of their own position regardless of whether they are in the ruling party or the opposition party, hard line or moderate, or mainstream or non-mainstream. The public also should not highly praise their preferred party or faction as if it were perfect or an absolute ideal. We believe that the public can be truly democratic public when it knows how to choose a party with integrity over a perfect party.

Democracy Requires Confrontations and Different Opinions

In spite of the fact that democratic politics should be an effort to expose and overcome confrontations and different opinions rather than cover them up, we have a prevalent idea which prefers a situation free of confrontations and different opinions. We are more accustomed to a politics which emphasizes a perfect order rather than variety. It is also a common practice for us to account for existing confrontations and different opinions as if they did not exist and to justify such practices in the name of politics.

"Power politics" is referred to as practices in which the party in power attempts to exclude all opposing elements and quickly prevent others from providing different opinions. However, this is far from democracy.

Of course, when talking about politics, it is impossible to call it democracy when the inevitability of confrontations and different opinions is neglected, but we should also bring about harmony, which can provide order in compromising with different interests. The process of bringing about this harmony is the turning point of politics. For example, "Karl Schmidt" of "the Nazis" and "Karl Marx" of communism both regard the element of "domination" as important, in contrast to Anglo-American democratic politics, which regards "compromise" as important.

However, where does the politics of our over 40-year-old democratic republic stand? The politics chosen easily by hasty minds in trying to cover up the existence of confrontations and different opinions creates the habit of putting domination over compromise.

A country in which an opposition party can have its own identity and distinguish between right and wrong with dignity is closer to democracy than a country with almost nothing but the ruling party. The same logic can be applied to a situation where the non-mainstream faction in a party can make its position clear. Such a party is more democratic than a party with a domineering mainstream.

In order to have a body politic which does not regard the exposure of confrontations and different opinions as a sign of weakness, political vision should be able to see the process of competition between different opinions not as a situation to be remedied by forced or fictional solidarity, but as an ever more desirable political process. Therefore, our politics can grow in stature.

Furthermore, we believe that when confrontation, harmony, and compromise come from such an atmosphere, we will be equipped with the instrument of "public consciousness" as a political aspiration.

"Private" Should Be Raised to "Public"

In politics, on the other hand, another kind of prevalent concept which regards the public consciousness as good and the private as bad can cause the opposite problem. There is nothing wrong with saying that the public consciousness should precede the private in politics. The prevalent concept that the government is public and the party or faction is private, which has settled in our minds without thorough examination, is a problem.

The idea of politics that regards the sacrifice of one's personal interest to the public good as the prime virtue is from the premodern age and not necessarily consistent with democratic politics, which is based on the individual or the private interest. Democratic politics does not believe in the notion that the public element can exist by destroying the private element, but rather cherishes the public element that is formed by putting the private element ahead. In parliamentary politics originally, the representation of private or factional interests by a political party was not regarded as bad. On the contrary, the notion that active expression can contribute to public life is a premise of parliamentary politics. Furthermore, parliamentary politics takes the position that there cannot exist a public consciousness which completely transcends the private consciousness and that a politics which develops private consciousness into public consciousness is a healthy politics. We cling to the common concept that the private element is bad. However, since the private element will not disappear, no matter how much you cry out for it to do so, are we not therefore creating a politics that insists on identifying the private element with the public? We should not desire a politics in which the private element will

flow into the public or in which the private element pretends to be the public. We also should not welcome a politics which becomes a moral captive by denying the existence of the private element.

Another problem seems to exist in our prevailing concept about the relationship between politics and ethics or politics and religion. We often laugh at amoral political characteristics and regard a politics which is not separated from morals as a desirable political situation. However, politics and morality should have a relationship in which one observes the other face to face, but should not be confused.

Morality or religion is a concept or belief in self-perfection, but politics is inherently imperfect. When morality leaves its place of watching politics and enters politics, the result has been more the politicization of morality than the moralization of politics. Furthermore, we cannot merely disdain the fact that politics puts more weight on objectivity than on subjectivity and more on results than on intentions, and that it sometimes "mobilizes" wisdom and techniques.

Pride As "Democratic People" Needed

In order to cope wisely with the "political deluge" before us, with questions such as democratization, constitutional revision by mutual agreement, the parliamentary system, the presidential system with direct or indirect elections, pardon the reinstatement etc., it is imperative to reexamine the common, though somewhat abstract, concept on which our politics is based. Preparing a system where no one can make himself an absolute ruler, that tolerates rather than excludes different positions, and that opens a way for today's inferior strength to become tomorrow's dominant power at some time is a much harder task to accomplish than the task of offering tactful answers to immediate individual problems.

In order to promise a year for the growth or even the maturation of our politics, we all should have pride in ourselves as a people who govern themselves by "democratic politics." It is regrettable to see a tendency by some people in this country to disdain or turn away from politics because political development lags behind development in other areas. I was advised a long time ago by a westerner that people who despise politics deserve only politics worth despising.

As a political task at this beginning of a new year, not only Yi Min-u's plan but Kim Il-song's proposal cannot be underestimated. Therefore, we should not let the new year's politics become a captive of violence and back-room dealing.

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CSO: 4107/085

S.KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

DAILY ON INVIGORATING PRESS ACTIVITIES

SK130102 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Mar 87 p 6

[Editorial: "Reinvigoration of Press"]

[Text] Drawing public attention is a renewed call for invigorating the activities of the nation's mass media in parallel with the ongoing sociopolitical development based on the principles of democracy.

The pledge was made this time by Minister of Culture and Information Yi Wung-hui, who has reportedly stressed that his ministry will seek ways of rendering support for a further development of the press, possibly including a revision of the existing Basic Press Law in such a formula as to better meet the public wishes to that effect.

In an annual policy briefing to President Chon Tu-hwan, the minister was reported to have revealed that the government approach to reanimating the mass media would be based on the principle of balancing the freedom and the responsibility of the press.

Another encouraging point in the report is that his ministry is to explore the feasibility of stationing news representatives of national papers in provincial areas, a system which was abrogated in 1980.

Similar views have previously been raised by both the ruling and opposition political quarters. The Democratic Justice Party in its policy statement earlier in the year referred to the desirability of reinvigorating the press, preferably prior to the projected implementation of a local autonomy system, while the opposition parties have called for the abolition of the press law, enacted in late 1980.

Of all, the press and academic circles have been particularly concerned with problems connected with the Basic Press Law, which has been rated as a measure placing greater emphasis on the requirement of responsibility than on the freedom of the press.

The rigid provisions pertaining to the registration and deregistration of press establishments, for example, have been viewed as being tantamount to a

licensing system, discouraging the free activity of the mass media. Also contained in the basic law are clauses restricting the right to request information.

What should be noted is the plain truth that a free and responsible press, enjoying the trust of the people, is one of the most effective instruments for fighting the spread of harmful rumors and contributing to the cause of elevated national harmony and dynamism.

Indeed, there is no denying that a reanimated press is vital to the national task of democratization, a task to which both the government and opposition parties are deeply committed.

Now that the government authorities have come out with a pledge to renovate the climate for the mass media, all parties concerned are urged to effect remedial steps without further delay not only for the sake of the press but, more importantly, for overall national progress.

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S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

FRENCH PREMIER MEETS ENVOY--Paris, March 11 (YONHAP)--French Premier Jacques Chirac said Tuesday that Korean-French relations are more friendly now than at any other time since Paris and Seoul established diplomatic ties 100 years ago. Chirac also said he has favorable memories of Korean President Chon Tu-hwan, who paid an official visit to France last year. In a meeting with Korea's outgoing ambassador to France, Yun Ok-sop, Chirac said that his government will step up its efforts to improve relations with Korea in all fields, including politics, economics, social welfare and culture. Yun thanked Chirac for the French Government's efforts to help Korea successfully hold festivals celebrating the 100th anniversary of diplomatic ties between Korea and France. In the 15-minute meeting, Yun said that the trade volume between their two countries is expected to increase because Korea plans to import more French-made goods in an effort to diversify its import sources. France will try to increase barter trade between the two countries, the premier added. Before the meeting, Chirac awarded the commemoration medal of Paris to the Korean diplomat. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0647 GMT 1 Mar 87 SK] /6662

CSO: 4100/141

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NODONG SINMUN ON STUDY OF PARTY RULES

SK100341 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2121 GMT 6 Mar 87

[NODONG SINMUN 7 March editorial: "Let Us Properly Study Party Rules and Work and Live Only According to Their Demand"]

[Text] In strengthening party members' party spirit and enhancing party organizations' militant function and role, it is important to make party members intensify their study of party rules.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Party rules are party members; guidelines for their lives and the principles for their activities. When they work and live according to party rules, they can become excellent revolutionaries.

It is the duty of party members to study party rules. Party rules comprehensively elucidate the guidelines for party members' lives and the principles for their and party organizations' activities. Our party rules are tools to firmly prepare party members as chuche-type communist revolutionaries and further strengthen our party as a chuche-oriented revolutionary party. Accordingly, continuing to study party rules and living and working according to their demand are important to strengthen party members' party spirit, enhance their leading role, and strengthen the combat capabilities of the party.

Today, our party faces a heavy revolutionary task. In this regard, the party calls on party members to intensify their study of party rules more than ever. Intensifying the study of party rules is an important demand in making party members prepare themselves as party's revolutionary warriors. The most important sign of true party members, true revolutionary warriors of the party, is boundless loyalty to the party. High loyalty to the party and leader is an ideological and spiritual source making party members accelerate the revolution and construction according to the party's intent and play their leading role at their revolutionary guardpost. To prepare themselves as party's revolutionary warriors who possess such lofty loyalty, party members must deeply study party rule.

Our party rules are party organizations' and party members; rules for their activities to establish a unitary ideological system in the party. Only when such a demand of the party rules is fully realized, can party members be

boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader and speak, breathe, and act only according to the party's intent.

Today, our party members' ideological and spiritual state is excellent and their loyalty is very high. However, to more brilliantly embody our party's ideology and leadership, party members must ceaselessly strengthen their party spirit. The present reality, in which we must accelerate the complete victory of socialism and the cause of the fatherland's reunification, calls on party members to regard party rules as tools to strengthen their loyalty to the party.

Studying party rules is important to further enhance the militant function and rule of the party organizations. The party is an organic body of party organizations, and the party's might is strengthened through the party organizations' respect of party rules. Acting according to the demand of party rules by the party organizations is a guarantee for making party organizations properly accomplish their given revolutionary tasks and become active party organizations acting energetically. By deeply studying party rules, all party functionaries and members must strengthen party's organizational nature and make a revolutionary and militant working spirit prevail in the party.

Practical experience shows that the party organizations, which act according to the demand of party rules, can perform their function and play their role as the political leading organizations of the concerned units, can strengthen party leadership over their units, and can lead revolutionary work to innovation and upsurge.

Party functionaries and members must regard the studying of party rules an inviolable demand to strengthen the combat capabilities of the party. Intensifying the study of party rules is a demand to successfully accomplish our task for socialist construction. Our party has set a high goal of struggle to effect a turn in socialist economic construction in this year, the first year of the Third 7-Year Plan. A key to accomplish this task is to make party members and organizations work and act according to the demand of party rules.

To display the absolute and unconditional spirit toward party's decision and direction, party rules must be properly studied. At the same time, to enhance the party members' leading role and the party organizations' militant function and role in socialist construction, party members must fully acquaint themselves with party rules and meet their demand.

The units in charge of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex, the Sariwon Potash Fertilizer Complex, and other important construction projects and all other units and guardposts in socialist construction must intensify the study of party rules more than ever. By so doing, they must make party members become standard-bearers of the masses, and make party organizations strengthen their combat capabilities.

What is most important in studying party rules is to make party members possess correct views on party rules. Party rules are the principle of party

discipline to make party members glorify their honor as party members. Party members must make it a habit to study party rules. By so doing, they must regard them a yardstick for their work and lives in strengthening their party spirit.

Party members must regard party rules an essential textbook for political studies. Party rules give answers to all problems in perfecting party members' ideological and political spirit and enhancing the function and role of party organizations. Therefore, party members must find answers in party rules for the problems to accomplish their mission as party members. By doing so, they must make it their habit to work and live according to the demand of party rules.

For party members there must be no lapses in studying party rules. Party members must regard lapses in studying party rules as a lapse in disciplining themselves as party members. By so doing, they must conduct the study of party rules as a daily routine. Party members' honor is not displayed by membership or seniority. It is displayed by possessing the spirit of party members. In this regard, the study of party rules must be conducted as a daily routine.

Linking the study of party rules with party members' practical activities is important in conducting the study of party rules in an intensive manner. Not acquainting oneself with the articles of party rules but fulfilling the party members' mission is the purpose of studying party rules. Therefore, party members' study of party rules is not a mere study. It is the work to make progress in the party members' work and lives.

Party members must make the study of party rules a task to perfect their spirit as party members and accomplish their given revolutionary task. According to each article of party rules, party members must review their work and lives in order to perfect their spirit as party members. In particular, they must be fully aware of party members' duty and rights and discipline themselves to work and live accordingly.

In studying party rules in practice, it is important to establish a party view to review all practical activities according to the demand of party rules. To establish party members' political view, the chuche idea, the party's ideology and theory, their embodiment--the party's line and policy, and party rules must be made one's flesh and bone. Party members must regard the demand of party rules as their own demand. By so doing, they must judge all phenomena and activities according to the demand of party rules.

The knowledge of party rules must be displayed in practice. The result of the study of party rules must be displayed through practical success in establishing party members' spirit and in accomplishing revolutionary task. All party members must always regard party rules as the textbook of their practical struggle in studying and embodying them ceaselessly. By so doing, they must make themselves the standard-bearers of the masses.

Party organizations must direct deep interest to party members' study of party rules. This is important to achieve success in the study of party rules.

Guidance over party members' study of party rules is an important element of the party organizations' guidance over the party members' party life. Party organizations must direct deep interest and give guidance so that party members will regard studying of party rules as their duty. At the same time, they must lead party members so that their study of party rules will provide an opportunity to effect a turn in their discipline and in accomplishing their revolutionary task.

In giving guidance over the study of party rules, it is important to make the study of party rules be conducted effectively in various forms and ways. Party organizations must find effective ways to study according to the level of party members' ideology and understanding. By so doing, they must enhance efficiency in the study of party rules.

It is necessary to organize a work to link the work explaining party rules with the study of party rules itself and universalize the examples in the study of party rules and the party organizations' experience gained in meeting the demand of party rules.

In studying party rules and respecting them, it is important to make responsible functionaries of the party take the lead. As in all other works, responsible functionaries of the party must set examples for the masses of party members. Only then, can they enhance the demand for subordinate functionaries' and party members' study, and correctly lead party members and organizations according to the demand of party rules.

All party members and functionaries must adhere to intensifying the study of party rules. By so doing, they must prepare themselves as true revolutionary warriors of the party and strengthen the party organizations' combat capabilities by all means.

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DPRK DAILY ON PARTY'S WORK WITH MEN

SK100345 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2118 GMT 7 Mar 87

[NODONG SINMUN 8 March special article: "The Work With Men Is a Creative Work"]

[Text] The vast task set for us today urgently requires all the party organizations and functionaries to carry out the work with men more effectively to powerfully mobilize and evoke the broad masses. To vigorously conduct the work with men is a prerequisite to victoriously accelerating the new general march.

The particularly important thing is effectively carrying out the work with men is to deeply study and learn the classic formulation by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il that the party's work is a creative work with men, and to carry out this work creatively in accordance with the party's will.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Party Central Committee, has noted: The party's work is a creative work with men.

Success in the revolutionary struggle to remake society and change nature depends importantly on how the work with men is carried out. The working class party should always firmly implement the work with men and strengthen the leadership for the revolution and construction.

To realize the political leadership for the revolutionary struggle and construction work, implementing the work with men as a fundamental work is the fundamental requisite to the party's activities. Our party has always defined the basis of the party's work to be the work with men, and has ensured that all the problems arising in the revolution and construction are solved through the work with men.

The work with men is the work to indoctrinate men in a revolutionary manner and to unite them in an organized manner so that they can launch into the revolutionary struggle and the construction work in a self-conscious manner.

The work with men is a creative work, and it is the manifestation of the creativity of the functionaries. As set forth by the chuche idea, creativity is an attribute of a social human being who remakes the world with an

objective and purpose and pioneers his own destiny. Because of this attribute, man's thinking and practice are always and consistently creative.

The work with men is a work with an objective and purpose carried out by the functionaries with creativity. How skillfully the masses are organized and how actively the masses are evoked to carry out the revolutionary task depend upon the functionaries' creativity.

Today we have a heavy task to vigorously accelerate the march of the 1980's in the manner of building the Sohae Lockgate and effect a breakthrough in carrying out the grand new prospective plan and to create new miracles on all fronts of socialist construction. The party organizations and functionaries should, above all, vigorously conduct the work with men in accordance with the party's will and actively evoke their self-consciousness and creativity. For this purpose, all the functionaries should creatively carry out the work with men with high creativity in such a way as to suit the characteristics and the specific environment of the object.

Only the political activist and the commanding personnel of the revolution with creativity can fulfill his duty required by his job assigned and can actively evoke the masses' self-consciousness and creative zeal. The creativity in the work with men is demonstrated when one carries out all work in conformity with the characteristics and the degree of preparation of the object without a set formula or fixed framework.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Party Central Committee, has noted: We cannot limit that party's work with men as its objects to one set framework nor can we carry out the work in a humdrum manner. The party's work should be carried out in a creative manner without formula or framework in conformity with the characteristics and specific environment of the object.

The important characteristic of the work with men is that it is the work with men who live and act in a specific environment. This work involves the people of all the different classes and strata of society. They have different levels of ideological consciousness and preparedness, and the work they are assigned to is not the same for everyone. As society develops and the revolution advances, the people's level of ideology and consciousness changes continuously. The work of indoctrinating and evoking these different people cannot be done with the same prescription and by casting them in one same formula and framework.

The work with men should be carried out in conformity with the characteristics and level of the object. This is a starting point and an inviolable principle for the functionaries to adhere to in carrying out the work with men. The functionaries with high creativity always think of and solve all the problems arising in the work with men from a creative viewpoint.

The work with men begins with grasping the object. Success in the work with men depends on how one regards the object. This method of observation is regulated by the people's ideological position. Creativity is the attribute which enables one to grasp men most accurately and to carry out the work with

men in conformity with the specific characteristics of men. One must deal with men with creativity so that he can regard the object as it is, operate and carry out the work with men in conformity with reality, find correct methods to indoctrinate and remake men, and realize them skillfully.

The problem in carrying out the work with men in a fresh manner in conformity with the characteristics and level of the object is to actively study and skillfully apply diverse forms and methods. To carry out the work with men creatively in conformity with the characteristics of the object is to carry it out based on diverse forms and methods.

The work with men can be carried out by means of meetings, conversations, and various other forms and methods. The functionaries with creativity carries out the work with men in a fresh manner taking into consideration the characteristics of the object and employing various forms and methods that suit them. By so doing they can always implement the most effective method for the object and strike a chord in the people's hearts in carrying out the work with men.

For the functionaries, individual conversation is a basic form and an effective indoctrination method. The functionaries with high creativity normalize the work of meeting and conversing with people, and, in this process, they can fully grasp people's character, tastes, level, and capability. This enables them to conduct the ideological indoctrination work in conformity with them in an efficient manner, to set up measures suitable for the object, and to ensure concreteness and practicality in the work with men.

The emotion-filled reality today requires the functionaries to carry out the work with men skillfully everywhere with such high creativity. All the functionaries should specifically grasp the masses' ideological status, capabilities, and tastes by working and living with the masses in the major construction sites and the production scenes of plants, enterprises, and cooperative farms. This enables them to actively find various measures suitable for them and to skillfully apply them, thereby making it possible to actively evoke people to greater exploits and innovations everywhere.

All the functionaries should go deep among the masses and inspire and evoke them, learning from the noble example shown by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the postwar period when he went among the Kangson working class and evoked them to the great Chollima upsurge, and ensure that a great revolutionary upsurge is effected in the major construction projects, including the Sunchon Vinalon Complex, and in the struggle to fulfill the Third 7-Year Plan. The functionaries working like this are highly creative and loyal revolutionaries.

Creativity in the work with men is demonstrated when all work is carried out in a fresh and innovative manner. Creativity is demonstrated through the active and positive activities which indoctrinate and evoke people. The work with men is conducted in a specific reality. Reality is diverse and complex, and is never repeated. Therefore, the functionaries should carry out the work with men in a fresh and innovative manner in conformity with reality.

The innovative view in conducting a work is a premise for creative thinking and activity, and an important expression of creativity. To carry out the work with men with an innovative view means that creativity forms the basis of this work. The objective of the functionaries in carrying out the work with men is to inspire them to implement the party's policy better.

One should conduct the work with men with distinctive characteristics and an innovative view, with contents and methods in conformity with the requirements of the party's policy so that the masses can work with faith and can continuously create new things. Therefore, the functionaries should conduct the work in a fresh manner with an innovative view to better implement the party's decision and directive when they organize a meeting for a certain topic, when they conduct a political work, and when they hold a conversation with an individual. This is a principle which the functionaries with creativity should always firmly adhere to in carrying out the work with men.

The criterion for functionaries in conducting the work with men with an innovative view and with distinctive characteristics is the party's line and policy. Our party has been continuously putting forward new lines and policies in conformity with the development of reality and the aspiration and demand of the popular masses. All these lines and policies themselves are new.

The functionaries with high creativity do not follow old things in the work with men. They always grasp the party's line, policy, decision, and directive precisely and conduct the work with men in a fresh manner in conformity with them. This work attitude is an essential requirement for our functionaries.

Our party requires all the functionaries to go deep among the workers and peasants into the swarming reality with knapsacks on their backs as the anti-Japanese guerrillas did and vigorously conduct the work with men. It is important for all the functionaries to go down to the production scenes, including the sites of the major construction projects, in accordance with the party's intent and to carry out the work from the position of sharing the responsibility for the work with the workers and peasants, staying with them for several days, meeting them personally, talking with them, and listening to the opinion of the functionaries of the lower echelons.

The functionaries should carry out the work with men with such an innovative attitude that enabled all the worksites to effect new miracles during the postwar period of the Chollima upsurge with fresh and stirring propaganda and agitation. This will make it possible for them to produce many standard-bearers of the three revolutions and many creators of new miracles, such as the forerunners of the Chollima work team movement in the past, and to effect greater upsurges in socialist construction.

All the functionaries should effectively conduct the work with men with the recent works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, including his classic work "For the Complete Victory of Socialism," and the party literature. This will make it possible for them to strike a chord in the masses' hearts everywhere and to evoke them to greater miracles and innovations.

In conducting the work with men, creativity is also demonstrated when the functionaries carry out the work with specific methods. With skillful work methods and tactfulness, the functionaries can conduct the work with men well under any conditions and environment. When they base their activities on specific methods to realize the party's political requirements, they can conduct the work with men confidently, make the masses deeply learn the party's intent, and make them actively participate in the struggle to realize it.

As in the case of all kinds of work, correct methods are particularly important in conducting the work with men. The functionaries with creativity make it a firm rule in conducting the work with men to establish new methods in conformity with the object, the situation, and the requirement of the work that they frequently come across. Therefore, their methods in conducting the work with men are realistic and effective in all cases.

The functionaries with high creativity properly coordinate all the processes of the work with men, anticipate the problems that may arise from them, and set up specific methods to effectively cope with them. In this way they can prepare themselves sufficiently with various measures suitable for each object, and can solve any problem they come across precisely and in a timely manner.

The way for all our functionaries, including the party functionaries, to satisfactorily carry out the task assigned by the party in their jobs is to develop the work with men methodologically at all times. For this it is important for the functionaries to intensify group discussions in accordance with the party's intent. Group discussion is an effective way for the functionaries to demonstrate their creativity to the utmost degree and to have scientific and realistic methodology.

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has elucidated, in order to effectively carry out the revolutionary struggle and construction work, we should inspire and evoke all the people in the manner in which 1 moves 10, 10 move 100, 100 move 1,000, 1,000 move 10,000. It is the truth we have learned from the revolutionary struggle for over 60 years that we can win victory in the revolutionary struggle and construction work when we trust the power of the popular masses and creatively conduct the work with men and inspire and evoke them.

When all the functionaries bear the intent of the party and the leader deep in mind and intensify the work with men, we will be able to unite the broad masses around the party more firmly and effect greater progress in accelerating socialist construction.

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DPRK DAILY ON IDEOLOGICAL CONSISTENCY

SK110053 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2125 GMT 8 Mar 87

[NODONG SINMUN 9 March special article: "Consistency Is an Important Characteristic of Our Party's Ideology and Theory"]

[Text] Today, our people firmly look forward to the future and vigorously struggle with a firm belief in victory. This is because our party's ideology and theory consistently illuminate the path of the revolution.

Our party is a great party which knows neither discrepancy nor trouble in leading the revolution and construction. Persistently advancing the revolution and construction along the single road of the chuche idea by guaranteeing consistency in ideology and theory is an important characteristic of our party's leadership.

Guaranteeing consistency in ideology and theory is an important matter for the destiny of the revolution and construction. Advancing with a single ideology and line under all circumstances is a firm guarantee to victoriously advance the revolution and construction. The revolution and construction are a course of implementing the party's ideology and theory, and their victorious advance depends on consistency and accuracy. Consistency in ideology and theory guarantees consistency in the revolution. Only when the revolution advances along a single road, can it be carried out more rapidly without discrepancy and trouble. In particular, when the revolution has advanced far, guaranteeing consistency in policy and line is very important.

Inheriting the revolutionary cause is guaranteed precisely by consistency in ideology and theory. Only when a single ideology is maintained and inherited from the time of exploring the revolution to the time of its completion, can the revolutionary cause be victoriously consummated.

Consistency in ideology and theory is a manifestation of the boundless loyalty to the revolutionary cause of the party of the working class, and of its wise leadership. Consistency in ideology and theory can be guaranteed and maintained only by the party which has a great leader [yongdoja].

Today, our party's ideology and theory can be characterized by complete consistency. While carrying out the severe struggle to remake nature and society, our party has led all small and major projects of the Korean

revolution. Thus, in leading such a difficult, complicated, and long Korean revolution, our party has not made any changes in line nor policy errors but has convincingly advanced the revolution and construction only along the single road of the chuche idea. Even today, our party continues to put forward many ideas, theories, and policies to victoriously advance the chuche revolutionary cause. These lines and policies are all correct and consistent.

Consistency in our party's ideology and theory, above all, lies in working out all revolutionary theories based on the great chuche idea.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: The chuche idea is a correct base to work out revolutionary theories in the chuche era.

Consistency in ideology, theory, and policy is guaranteed only by a correct philosophical foundation. Only when ideology and theory are worked out on the basis of the revolutionary ideology of the leader of the working class reflecting the demand of the era and the desire of the masses, can consistency and principle be firmly guaranteed and the revolution and construction be carried out along the single road, regardless of the passage of time or changes in the situation.

The philosophical foundation of our party's ideology and theory is the chuche idea created by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The chuche idea is a leading revolutionary ideology of our era that has proclaimed a philosophical world outlook placing man in the center and has elucidated the principle of social history and the principle of leadership with that outlook. It is the most revolutionary world outlook of the working class.

The ideas, theories, and policies of our party have all stemmed from the chuche idea and are replete with the chuche idea. Accordingly, our party's ideology and theory are consistent ones which possess their own philosophical foundations.

Our party's ideology and theory have been advanced and systematized on the basis of [word indistinct] the principle of the chuche idea and the greatness, truthfulness, and creativity of its theses.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's works. "On the Chuche Idea" and "Several Questions in Understand the Chuche Philosophy" have elucidated the essential characteristics and position of the chuche philosophy, the inevitable process in creating the chuche idea, the principle and guiding rules of the chuche idea, the historic significance in creating the chuche idea, and other aspects of the chuche idea, thus systematizing the overall chuche idea.

Our party's policy has always been consistent because our party has an ideology and theory that embodies, develops, and enriches the chuche idea and because all lines and policies are formulated on the basis of the chuche idea.

Our party's ideology and theory clearly indicate the path along which the revolution and construction should advance based on the chuche idea. A number of works including "Let Us Advance by Upholding the Banner of Marxism-Leninism

and the Chuche Idea" have made a comprehensive compilation of the position and principles that should be maintained in the revolutionary movement, of strategy in and methods of struggle for socialist and communist construction, and of the system and methods of guidance in revolution and construction on the basis of the chuche idea.

These works elucidate the principles and methods for building the communist society based on a classical definition that the communist society is a society in which the chuche-orientation of the entire society is realized.

Thanks to our party's idea and theory that are based on the chuche idea, mighty ideological and theoretical weapons have been provided that can be consistently grasped until the socialist and communist cause is accomplished.

Our party's ideology and theory are consistent because they have embodied the spirit of firm continuity [kyesungsongui chongsin] for safeguarding and accomplishing the leader's revolutionary cause.

The revolutionary cause of the working class is a long-range work which continues generation after generation. Ideology and theory should be thoroughly based on continuity so that this cause can be consistently advanced along the path pioneered by the leader. One cannot think of consistency of ideology and theory without continuity.

The party's ideological and theoretical activities to continuously inherit and accomplish the leader's cause are designed to accomplish to the end the cause pioneered by the leader. Thus, the party's ideology and theory should be the theory of inheritance [kyesungui iron] which gives answers to theoretical and practical questions for inheriting and advancing the leader's cause.

Therefore, the party's ideology and theory cannot but have consistency in themselves. Our party is a glorious party which struggles by assuming the inheritance and accomplishment of the chuche revolutionary cause pioneered by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song as its lofty mission. Our party carries out all ideological and theoretical activities proceeding from the demand in implementing our revolution to inherit and accomplish the chuche cause and assuming giving principled and scientific answers to the chuche cause as its basic aim. Our party's ideology and theory are the theory designed to brilliantly accomplish the chuche revolutionary cause.

A number of works of dear Comrade Kim Chon-il including "The WPK Is the Chuche-Type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the Down-With-Imperialism Union? clearly elucidate the principled issues for inheriting the leader's cause based on the decisive role which the leader plays in developing history and in the revolutionary struggle of the working class.

In particular, these works deal with the legitimacy of inheriting the leader's cause on the basis of the classical definition that the cause of the working class is the cause of the leader. The works also deal with inheriting the revolutionary cause to safeguard and embody the revolutionary ideas and

revolutionary tradition achieved by the leader and to tenaciously defend the political and ideology unity of the party.

Our party has realized a firm guarantee for consistently grasping and accomplishing the cause pioneered by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song by advancing the theory on the chuche-orientation of the entire party and the entire society.

Our party's ideology and theory have become a mighty ideological and theoretical weapon which links the beginning of the Korean revolution to its completion with one lineage.

We can accomplish the chuche cause without any deviation and thoroughly ensure the consistency of the Korean revolution when we vigorously fight along the path indicated by the party's ideology and theory. Our party's ideology and theory are consistent because they embody most correctly the rule of social development and the principles of the revolution.

The historic development of society advances according to its unique principles and legitimacy. No one can jump over the steps of social development with subjective desire nor ignore the rules that function objectively. If one wants to make the lines and policies consistent, he should correctly understand this rule and establish policies in accordance with it.

Depending on the principles of the revolution and the rule of social development is a basic factor to ensure the consistency and accuracy of ideology and theory. Just as the rule of social development cannot change, the ideology and theory that embody such development cannot change no matter how complex the situation may be or how seriously the circumstances may change. Thus, they remain consistent.

Our party establishes all lines and policies in a scientific and realistic manner based on legitimacy of the development of the revolution. Therefore, our party's ideology and theory are always consistent and clearly elucidate the straight path of socialist and communist construction. That our party is leading the revolution and construction by grasping the line of the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--is an excellent example of this.

In fact, the three revolutions are the line which our party has consistently adhered to since liberation. The movement to popularize the idea of the founding of the country, the competition movement to increase production, and the movement to eradicate illiteracy are the source of the three revolutions in our country. This shows that the lines and policies implemented by our party are consistent even from the historical point of view.

Because our party is advancing by assuming the three revolutions as its strategic line, our revolution could advance in the past, is advancing at present, and will advance along the single path in the future.

The consistency of the party's ideology and theory is a lofty demonstration of the leader's greatness and salaciousness. The revolution constantly advances and may face difficult trials and arduous phases on its path. Thus, the revolution and construction will not advance along the path of victory without the slightest degree of deviation if the banner of the revolution is not upheld.

No matter how complex the situation may be and how seriously the circumstances may change, our party tenaciously defends the banner of chuche and thoroughly maintains the principles of the revolution and the position of the working class.

Laid on the foundation of the consistency of the party's ideology and theory are our party's uncommon wisdom and scientific power of insight. Our party not only undertakes the present tasks of struggle but also foresees the distant future of the revolution, and based on this, it prepares all lines and policies.

Considering our party is building itself with a view to the future, one realizes how skillfully our party puts forward all lines and policies on the basis of its forecast.

Today our people are optimistic about the future and are vigorously advancing full of confidence, foreseeing their future. Because we have our party's ideology and theory, we have firm confidence in the future and have a bright future in which their destinies will be pioneered.

Because our party's ideology and theory are always consistent, we do not know even the slightest degree of deviation or wavering. All the party members and workers should more deeply cherish the pride in carrying out the revolution with the greatest and most just ideology and theory and should make them their flesh and blood. Thus, they should thoroughly safeguard and implement them.

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

KPRK TRAINS RURAL TECHNICAL PERSONNEL

SK150418 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 15 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang 14 March (KCNA)--Over 280 farmers of the Panmunjom Cooperative Farm, Panmun county, graduated from a college of agriculture some time ago to become assistant agronomists. Now the number of the agronomists and assistant agronomists accounts for 81.8 percent of the farmers there. More than one-third of the farmers had acquired licenses of tractor drivers a few years ago.

The state directs big efforts to increasing the number of the rural technicians to carry out the industrialization of agriculture.

This has resulted in rearing a great number of agronomists and assistant agronomists who are armed with modern agricultural science and technology in a short time. Their number on the cooperative farms grew 3.3 times in the early 1980's as against the end of the 1960's.

Many cooperative farms have over 100 agronomists and assistant agronomists.

The number of the technicians and specialists has grown 32 times in Sukchon county, South Pyongan province, in the past 25 years.

Every fifth farmer is a technician at the Taehongdan country combined farm where comprehensive mechanization is close to completion, and every sixth farmer at the Ponvdae Cooperative Farm, Chongpyong county.

The Sambong Cooperative Farm in Pyongwon county has more than 140 agronomists and assistant agronomists.

In hearty response to the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea to intellectualize the whole of society, the farmers study agricultural science and technology more assiduously.

Countless are the farmers who study while on the job. Over 100 farmers of the Kumsan Cooperative Farm, Paechon county, are studying at Haeju University of

Agriculture and more than 1,960 young people in Kwail county at Kwail College of Pomiculture.

The country has universities of agriculture in every province and hundreds of agro-technician training centres in all areas, which satisfy the local needs for agro-technicians.

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

KCNA ON PROGRESS OF MAJOR CONSTRUCTION WORKS

SK100419 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0358 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang 9 March (KCNA)--The construction of major objects including the Sunchon Vinalon Complex, the Sariwon Potash Fertilizer complex and the reclamation of tideland which are of important significance in the solution of the problem of food, clothing and housing of the people is going ahead in full speed in Korea.

The People's Army soldiers and builders who have turned out in the construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex with a 100,000 ton capacity have conducted a vigorous drive, setting themselves the goal of finishing the first-stage project in half a year or more. In this course, they have completed the projects of the process of connecting materials, the building of two nitro-lime kilns, the first-stage project of underground structures for industrial water.

Many valuable technical innovation proposals have been applied at the construction site there to sharply increase the speed of construction. In the raw material supply system, the speed has increased 1.2 times in assembling beams and pillars and wall building.

The soldiers and builders mobilized in the construction of the Sariwon Potash Fertilizer Complex have completed preparatory projects including the construction of the railway, bridge and concrete mixing grounds and are fulfilling their daily quotas at 200 or 300 percent in the construction of crushing sites and the refrigerating ground.

The builders of the Taechon Power Station are striving hard to complete the Panpyong and Mapyong dams and water tunnel project within the first half of the year, registering remarkable results.

The flames of innovation are leaping furiously in the second-stage expansion project of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex, too.

The builders there have already completed the assembling of the roughing machine No. 6, the accumulating mixers and equipment of the scrap iron supply site, thus opening a broad road for stepping up the projects as a whole.

Besides, tideland building and the expansion project of the Anju District Coal Mining complex and other major construction objects are being vigorously promoted.

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CSO: 4100/140

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

KCNA REPORTS COMMISSIONING OF SONGCHON LOCKGATE

SK121017 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang 12 March (KCNA)--The Songchon barrage, the fifth one on the River Taedong of Korea, has been built and commissioned.

The barrage built by the heroic people's army soldiers participating in peaceful construction is a comprehensive and modern one with a lock capable of passing big and small ships, a bridge with a broad motor way, power station, fish route, etc.

With the construction of the Songchon barrage following the West Sea, Mirim, Ponghwa and Sunchon barrages, a ship route has opened from Nampo up to Sunchon and a new man-made reservoir made its appearance to breed fish on a large scale and ensure a larger quantity of irrigation water for increased production of grain in the nearby rural villages. The barrage power station will supply various domains of the national economy with much electricity.

The commissioning ceremony of the barrage was held on the spot on 11 March. It was attended by Pak Song-chol, member of the political bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK, So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, chief secretary of the South Pyongan Provincial Committee of the party and chairman of the South Pyongan Provincial People's Committee, people's army soldiers who had participated in the construction, their helpers and working people.

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CSO: 4100/140

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

KCNA REPORTS EXPANSION OF RAILWAY NETWORKS

SK161028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang 16 March (KCNA)--Many railway lines are under construction in Korea.

Korea, which is already covered with dense networks of railways, directs big efforts to railway construction to meet the growing needs of the national economy for transport more satisfactorily.

The Northern Railway is the longest line among the railways now being laid. This railway extending hundreds of kilometres, is of fairly great national economic significance. The builders there have carried out over 80 percent of such projects as tunnelling and construction of small structures to open a prospect for completing the first-stage project within this year.

The construction of the Onchon-Sukchon line is also progressing apace. If this railway stretching along the West Sea coast is completed, material and equipment will be transported for the reclamation of 100,000 hectares of tideland on the coast of South Pyongan province and the inexhaustible coal of the Anju district coal fields will be carried quickly by a straight line to Nampo district and to the rural areas of South Hwanghae province through the West Sea barrage.

Progressing forcefully is also the construction of the Tongrim-Cholsan line in North Pyongan province and the Chongdan-Tokdal line in South Hwanghae province.

The electrification of railway is progressing in full scale along with railway construction.

Tens of kilometers long Hongui-Haksong section in North Hamgyong province has been recently switched over to electric traction to markedly increase transport capacity and effect a new turn in coal transport in the northern area.

Now sections extending hundreds of kilometres including the Pukchang-Myonghak section in South Pyongan province and the Kusong-Taechon section in North Pyongan province are being vigorously switched over to electric traction.

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BRIEFS

PROVINCIAL LEADERS ATTEND CEREMONY--Under circumstances in which the whole nation seethes furiously with a great revolutionary upsurge with the felicitous national holiday of April near at hand, the construction work for railway electrification between Hohung-ri and Kaksong railway stations has been completed and put into operation. The WPK Central Committee has sent a letter of appreciation to the builders and suppliers who have attained labor feat in the construction work for railway electrification between Hohung-ri and Haksong railway stations. An opening ceremony of the electric railway between Hohung-ri and Haksong railway stations was held at the Haksong railway station yesterday. Participating in this occasion were Yi Kil-song, chairman of the North Hamgyong Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; Pang Chong-hwan, secretary of the North Hamgyong Provincial Party Committee; and other functionaries concerned, together with the builders and suppliers of the electric railway. [Excerpts] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 9 Mar 87 SK] /12913

CSO: 4110/095

N. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM HAILS CHUCHE IDEA

Kim Chong-il's Idea on Press Hailed

SK101538 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang 10 March (KCNA)--An international symposium on the chuche-oriented idea on the press and the role of mass media was held in Cotonou between 13 and 14 February.

Tomas Megnassan, chairman of the Preparatory Committee of the symposium and chairman of the Journalists Association of Benin, made a keynote report at the symposium on the subject "Founding Of The Church-oriented Idea on the Press and Its Brilliant Inheritance and Development."

He said: The chuche-oriented idea on the press is a new unique idea on the mass media which was originated by his excellency the great leader Kim Il-song who founded the chuche idea and applied it creditably in the course of organizing and guiding the revolutionary press activities.

This idea gives a scientific exposition of all problems rising in the practice of the press, putting stress on realizing the Chajusong of the popular masses, the subject of history. In other words, it is a doctrine on the press which gives a new exposition of the character, mission, duty and role of the press and the principles of its activities on the basis of the chuche idea.

The chuche-oriented idea on the press is a most universal and perfect theory on the mass media in the era of Chajusong. It has been developed and enriched through the different socio-historical stages of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution, the socialist revolution and the socialist construction and thereby has become the most universal theory on the mass media in the era of Chajusong, the present times.

The chuche-oriented idea on the press is now being further developed and enriched thanks to the extraordinary ideological and theoretical activities of his excellency dear Kim Chong-il, a great successor to the cause of chuche.

His excellency dear Kim Chong-il, above all, basing himself on the system of idea, theory and method of chuche, has formulated problems arising in the practice of the press and systematized and consummated the chuche-based idea on the press in an integral way.

He newly formulated the position and role of the press as a powerful ideological weapon conducive to modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea in keeping with the demand of the times and the developing revolution. Thus, he opened a broad way by which the press can make an effective contribution to transforming man, society and nature as desired by the chuche idea and making the whole world independent.

From the viewpoint of chuche he also gave a new formulation to the fundamental principles to be maintained in the press activities and the position and mode of activities of journalists so that the press and journalists may conduct all their activities on the basis of the idea, theory and method of chuche.

It takes a particularly important place in the imperishable feats performed by his excellency dear Kim Chong-il in developing and enriching the treasure house of the idea and theory on the press that he solved from a new angle all problems arising in the practice of the press on the basis of the revolutionary outlook on the leader.

He has brilliantly solved this problem by expounding the new, original idea of conducting press activities with main emphasis on building up indestructible revolutionary ranks which act as one man by closely uniting the popular masses behind the party and the leader on the basis of the revolutionary outlook on the leader.

He gave a new and original exposition of all problems arising in mass communication including edition of newspaper, writing of materials, news photography, radio and television broadcasting to light the path of mass communication in the present era like a lighthouse.

He is, indeed, a genius of idea and theory who gives encyclopedic answers to the position and role of the mass media in the present era.

Speeches were made at the symposium by Lanfia Toure, editor-in-chief of the Guinean News Agency; Verney Uciros Herrera, secretary general of the Journalists Association of Costa Rica; Anil Gupta, managing editor of the Indian paper Indian and World Event; John Zammit, deputy editor-in-chief of the Maltese paper L'ORIZZONT; and other press officials of Cameroon, Togo, Central Africa, the Congo, Benin, Burkina Faso, Nepal and Sierra Leone.

The speakers stressed in unison that the chuche-oriented idea on the press was a revolutionary idea reflecting correctly the demands of the era of Chajusong and gave mass communication a correct guidance which would serve as a mighty ideological weapon in the revolution and construction.

Kim Chong-il Receives Letter

SK100435 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0424 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang 10 March (KCNA)--A letter to Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il was adopted at an international symposium on the chuche-oriented idea on the press and the role of mass media held in Cotonou on 14 February.

Noting that his excellency dear Kim Chong-il is the sagacious leader in the era of chuche, who is brilliantly carrying forward the revolutionary cause of chuche pioneered by the respected leader His Excellency Kim Il-song and making an immortal contribution to the victory of the Korean and world revolutions, the letter says:

You, the outstanding leader in the era of chuche, have performed imperishable exploits and thus enjoy the [word indistinct] and reverence of the revolutionary people, progressive journalists and men of the press of the world, to say nothing of the Korean people.

A feat performed in further developing and enriching the treasure house of the chuche idea among your imperishable feats shines brilliantly in the history of human thought.

Thanks to your undying contribution, the revolutionary people, progressive journalists and men of the press of the world are overflowing with hope and confidence, looking out on the bright road ahead of them.

Indeed, to hold such an outstanding man as your excellency dear Kim Chong-il as the great and outstanding teacher in the era of chuche is a joy and pride of not only the Korean people but also all the revolutionary people, progressive journalists and men of the press of the world.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we fully support the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader His Excellency President Kim Il-song and sincerely hope that national reunification, the greatest desire of the Korean people, will be realized independently and peacefully at an early date.

We, progressive journalists and men of the press of the world, will hold more firmly the revolutionary pen of anti-imperialist struggle and denounce all the manoeuvres of the imperialists barring the freedom and independence of the people.

The letter sincerely wishes Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life.

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

REPORTAGE ON CELEBRATIONS OF KIM CHON-IL'S BIRTHDAY

Meetings Held Abroad

SK101106 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang 10 March (KCNA)--Celebration meetings were held in Poland, Pakistan, Ethiopia, Burkina Faso and Costa Rica on the birthday of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chon-il. Speeches were made at the meetings.

The speakers extended warmest congratulations to Comrade Kim Chon-il and heartily wished him good health and long life. They highly praised the greatness of the idea and theory of Comrade Kim Chong-il and his wise leadership and communist virtues.

In his speech the chairman of the management board of the Poland-Korea Model Friendship Cooperative Farm said that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has wisely led the Korean people to victory, while further developing and enriching the chuche idea.

The chairman stressed: for his contributions to the development of the Korean and world revolutions, Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il enjoys high authority.

At a celebration meeting held in Karachi, the general secretary of the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association said: Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is a great master of thought and theory who has been constantly developing and enriching the great revolutionary idea of President Kim Il-song with his extraordinary wisdom and energetic quest.

He is fully possessed of the features of the leadership of an outstanding leader. We should learn from the great features of the leadership of his excellency Kim Chong-il.

In his speech the director of the designing office of the Gulgulgibe Hydraulic Power Station of Ethiopia said that under the wise guidance of the dear leader, Korea has made great achievements in all fields.

The deputy commander of the Central Po Commandoes Training Station of Burkina Faso said that the dear leader has wisely led the Korean revolution to bring about a great socio-economic change.

He stressed: The dear leader is a personifier of the happiness of the people and a paragon of revolutionaries who is possessed of noble humanism, modesty and devotion.

The soldiers and people of Burkina Faso respect the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il because he is struggling to build an ideal society of mankind freed from exploitation of all forms, a society in which the Chajusong of the masses of the people is fully realized.

Messages of greetings and letters to Comrade Kim Chon-il were adopted at the meetings.

Foreign Functions Mark Birthday

SK130455 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0445 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang 12 March (KCNA)--Colorful functions were held in various countries on the occasion of the birthday of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Celebration meetings were held by the Spanish Association for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean people and the Denmark-DPRK Friendship Association, a celebration and lecture meeting at the high travelling school in Brons, Denmark, a lecture meeting and a film show at the extracurricular school of Roskilde University, Denmark, sports games, a photo exhibition and a film show in Namgang Construction Station of the restoration for earthquake damage of Damar province, the Yemen Arab Republic, photo exhibitions at the Algeria-Korea Friendship Agricultural Cooperative and the Chollima Agro-Scientific Institute of Tanzania, a photo exhibition and a film show at the Ghana Institute of Journalism, a Korean film week in Vaasa, Finland, a book and photo exhibition and a film show in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia and a film show in Yaounde, Cameroon.

The participants were unanimous in highly praising the greatness of Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Anders Kristensen, chairman of the Denmark-DPRK Friendship Association, said: Comrade Kim Chong-il published many works such as "on the chuche idea" and "let us advance under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and the chuche idea" and thus further developed and enriched the chuche idea founded by President Kim Il-song and clearly indicated the road ahead of the Korean people and the world people. He is a tender-hearted leader of people with an outstanding leadership ability.

New wonderful successes and miracles are being wrought in Korea under the wise leadership of Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

I. Mwisongo, member of the National Executive Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania and chairman of the Morogoro Regional Party, stressed that the works of the great President Kim Il-song and Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il are beacon illuminating the road ahead mankind and precious wealth giving boundless strength.

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF DPRK-CUBA TREATY

SK110459 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0442 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang 11 March (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today dedicate signed articles to the first anniversary of the conclusion of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Cuba.

The treaty was signed at the end of the historic meeting between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Fidel Castro in Pyongyang one year ago.

The NODONG SINMUN article says: the conclusion of the treaty has provided a firm guarantee and new landmark for the further development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Cuban peoples.

It further says: The friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Cuba have been favorably developing with each passing day in all fields, political, economic and cultural. This greatly contributes to accelerating socialist construction in the two countries and promoting the world revolution.

The bonds of friendship between the peoples of Korea and Cuba are so solid and indestructible because they are based on the particular intimacy and trust between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Fidel Castro. No force on earth can break the friendship between the two peoples.

Today socialist Cuba, the gain of the arduous struggle of the Cuban people, is proudly demonstrating her dignity and grandeur under the very nose of the United States. The external relations of the Republic of Cuba have further expanded and her international position has risen as never before.

The fraternal Cuban people are striving to fulfill the new 5-Year Plan and registering ever greater successes, upholding the decisions of the third congress of the Communist Party of Cuba.

It is attributable to the correct leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba headed by Comrade Fidel Castro, the supreme leader of the Cuban revolution, and the creative endeavours of the Cuban people rallied

close around it that the Cuban revolution is advancing from victory to victory and the might of Cuba is increasing.

The Korean people sincerely wish the fraternal Cuban people new success in the struggle for the economic construction of the country and the increase of its defence potentials.

The Korean people will make all their efforts to further develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries in the spirit of the treaty.

Everlasting will be the Korea-Cuba friendship.

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

KIM YONG-NAM MEETS PRESIDENT--Pyongyang 14 March (KCNA)--Guyanese President H. Desmond Hoyte on 10 March met DPRK Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam who had attended a special ministerial meeting of the coordinating bureau of non-aligned countries on the Latin American and Caribbean problems, according to a report. On the occasion the foreign minister conveyed cordial regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to the Guyanese president. The Guyanese president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the foreign minister to transmit his warm wishes for their longevity. Referring to the satisfactory development of the friendly relations between the two countries, he extended full support and encouragement to the just struggle of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people for the reunification of the country. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0451 GMT 14 Mar 87 SK] /12913

YI KUN-MO, KIM YHONG-NAM GREET COUNTERPARTS--Pyongyang 10 March (KCNA)--Yi Kun-mo, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Oumar El-montasir [spelling as received] upon his appointment as secretary of the General People's Committee of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. The message expresses the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations forged between the two countries through the common struggle against imperialism and for independence will grow stronger and develop in the interests of the two peoples. Meanwhile, foreign minister Kim Yong Nam sent a message of greetings to Zaydallah 'Aziz al-Salihi upon his appointment as secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417 GMT 10 Mar 87 SK] /12913

MAURITIUS INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang 12 March (KCNA)--Today's NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON dedicate signed articles to the 19th anniversary of the independence of Mauritius. The people of Mauritius have made a series of successes in liquidating the aftermath of the colonial rule and developing the national economy and culture for 19 years after their independence, says NODONG SINMUN. It goes on: The government and people of Mauritius have striven to regain the possession of Diego Garcia Island and turn Indian Ocean into a peace zone. The diplomatic relations between Korea and Mauritius were established at ambassadorial level on 16 March 1973. This was an important occasion in developing the friendly relations between two countries. Convinced that the friendly relations between Korea and Mauritius will grow

stronger and develop in the future, our people wish the Mauritius people greater successes in their efforts to build a new life. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 12 Mar 87 SK] /12913

KIM YONG-NAM MEETS MINISTERS--Pyongyang 16 March (KCNA)--Vice-premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam who had attended the special ministerial meeting of the coordinating bureau of non-aligned countries on the Latin American and Caribbean problems, separately met the foreign ministers of Guyana, Zimbabwe and Zambia in Georgetown on 11 March, according to a report. The problems of bilateral relations and the non-aligned movement and a series of other matters of common concern were discussed on the occasion. The conversations took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 16 Mar 87 SK] /12913

LIBYAN LEADER MEETS DELEGATION--According to a report, 'Abd al-salah Muhammad Jallud, member of the Libyan Revolutionary Command Council, on 5 March met the WPK delegation led by Kye Ung-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, now on a visit to the country to participate in the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. Highly estimating the brilliant achievements of the Korean people in all sectors under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Jallud wished the Korean people a greater success in the future. He said that the Libyan people fully support the Korean people's struggle to achieve the country's reunification and that this is because reunification of the fatherland is a legal demand of the Korean people. The conversations proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Before this, the WPK delegation participated in the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. [Text] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 11 Mar 87 SK] /12913

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

DPRK ECONOMIC DELEGATION RECEIVED--On 9 March, Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul has met our government economic delegation led by Foreign Trade Minister Choe Chong-kun. At the meeting the head of the delegation conveyed the greetings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il to the president. The president expressed deep gratitude for this and asked the delegation head to convey his greetings wishing a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. The president said that he is very pleased with the fact that friendly and cooperative relations between Pakistan and Korea have favorably developed. Noting that Pakistan's support for the reunification question of Korea is invariable, he said that he wants high level North-South political and military talks to be realized at an early date and to bear good results. Talks were held in a friendly atmosphere. The meeting was attended by Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs; the general director of Asian, Pacific, and UN affairs; and our ambassador to Pakistan. [Text] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 13 Mar 87 SK] /12913

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